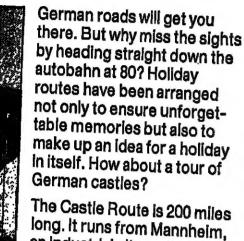


Routes to tour in Germathe German Tribune

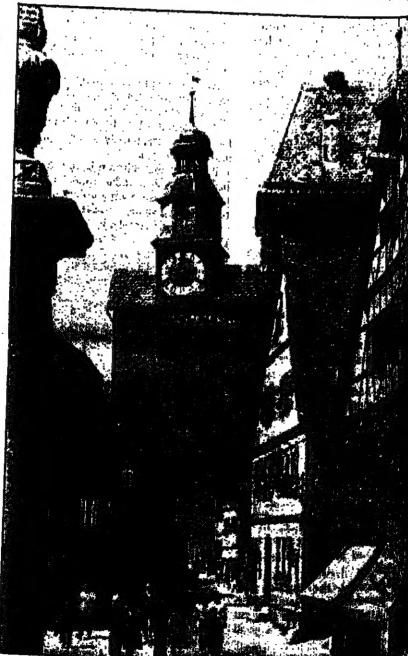
The Castle Route



an Industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspolit. Heldelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your







enscher tells Moscow to ccept Geneva proposals

Genscher has reiterated his to the Kremlin to take up the estern proposals at the Geneva medium-range missiles.

rg, 9 October 1983

cond year - No. 1103 - By air

sing the UN General Assem-Genscher made no mention of ov's latest statement — for

he failed to see it as a direct reto President Reagan's address eneral Assembly and to the US atest Geneva proposals.

d, he felt the statement was inmore for domestic consumption attention by Western public

ch, he will have reasoned, it to replying. And in this assumpwill have hit the nail on the

Genscher's speech, made on the wreary of the accession to the

IN THIS ISSUE

LL AFFAIRS initial Europe troop-cut talks, forgotien negotiations	Page	2	•
HOE	Page	8	1
facts of life force	80	•	

Foreign Minister Hans-Die- UN of the two German states, was in keeping with the line consistently taken by the Bonn government and its prede-

> One of its keynotes was the declared intention of continuing the course of cooperation and detente, is worth noting that Bonn continues to use the term detente" whereas it seems to have been expunged from US political vocabulary for the time being.

> Another was the express emphasis that recognition of Soviet security interests was accompanied by a demand for acknowledgement of the West's need for security.

"A Soviet monopoly in land-based medium-range missiles," he noted in peration" and "detente." this connection, "is something we can-East-West ties but also with a view to

.This is an outlook Bonn has long and consistently held. It makes Bonn government policy predictable in every

That is a point Moscow ought to be prepared to acknowledge and to honour, as a majority of the Community of nations has seen fit to do.

Herr Genscher was given more than polite applause by the General Assem-

ween the two major military blocs to the Third World. His address was thus very much in keeping with the anniversary on which it was made. It well deserved to be read carefully in Moscow in particular: read, appreciated and borne in mind.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (right) with American Secretary o

State George Shultz, They were in New York for the opening of the United National

Dietrich Möller

general assembly, where Genscher made a speech,

bly for repeatedly using the terms "coo-

relations between North and South and

in his plea not to transfer the clash bet-

He did so not merely in respect of

Removal of border death-strip weapons 'marks no change'

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

The news that automatic shrapnel guns on the GDR's side of its border with the Federal Republic were being dismantled sounded sensational.

There were hopes it might mark the beginning of a less inhuman division of the country. But such hopes were sadly

The unusual way in which the news

was released from Munich regrettably tended to make it more difficult to assess the position accurately.

Germans in the GDR continue to be refused the right to travel and live where they want. The East Berlin government still keeps them locked up to prevent them from voting with their feet on so-called real socialism.

The means the GDR leaders use to prevent escapes from East Germany to freedom are a secondary consideration. is keen to keep a low profile.

The Wall, the death strip and electric fences unmask the true nature of the political system that feels obliged to rely on them to such an appalling extent that the GDR authorities are eager to improve their outward appearance.

Such "security arrangements" have been perfected to such a degree that East Berlin may now feel the automatic guns that so openly testify to contempt for humanity are dispensable.

Any reduction can but be welcomed, but optical improvements to what is still a lethal system are not enough. The order to shoot escapers still applies.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 September 1983)

Kohl prepares: his brief on missiles issue

C 20725 C ISSN 0016-8858

onn Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants the Bundestag to endorse the stationing of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Germany in a debate on 21 No-

The Social Democrats are already opposed to the idea. They feel it would be wrong to reach a decision on the missiles as long as the Geneva talks are still

Yet stationing them is part of the Nato plan of action drawn up in 1979, when Social Democrats Helmut Schmidt and Hans Apel were respectively Chancellor and Defence Minister

So the Opposition may find the former Chancellor and his Defence Minister called in evidence against it, as it

The timing is not alone in being controversial. Doubts have been voiced whether a mere majority vote in the Bundestag would be sufficient to justify stationing the new missiles in Germany.

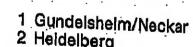
Some call for legislation, others for a constitutional amendment: Root and branch opponents of "missile modernisation" argue that there can be no legal basis, merely an obligation to offer resistance.

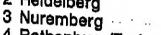
So the clashes have only just begun. They will grow more heated, especially outside Parliament. That is why it is all the more important for the Bundestag to stand by the original concept.

So far Nato and Bonn have stood by the dual-track policy of arms limitation talks and missile modernisation.

It is a matter not only of urging both Moscow and Washington to come to terms but also of being prepared to take appropriate action if the talks break

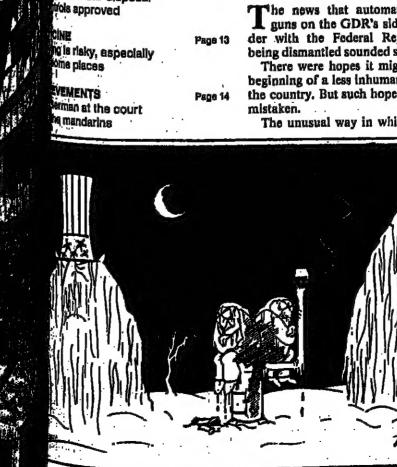
Siegfried Maruhn stdeutsche Aligemeine, I October 1983)











The German-German thaw. (Cartoon: Hanel/Kölner Stadt-Anzelger)

Central Europe troop-cut talks, the forgotten negotiations

Mutual balanced force reduction, or troop cuts in Central Europe, is an idea that has been going the rounds for 24 years. The MBFR talks in Vienna have been under way for the nator Mike Mansfield. past 10.

Tangible results have yet to occur for people in Europe despite talks held by Nato and Warsaw Pact countries at the Hofburg in the Austrian capital since 30

The troops in line for cuts are those stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg in the West and in the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia in the East.

They include both these countries' own armed forces and allied troops stationed there, such as British and Canadian, US and Soviet troops.

MBPR terms of reference apply only to land and air forces, not to marines, border guards or paramilitary units. The arms and equipment of such forces are not at issue either.

France is not represented at the talks, but its forces in Germany are tacitly included in the MBFR terms of reference.

The idea originated with a November 1959 proposal by Heimut Schmidt, in those days a young Social Democratio Bonn MP, for a policy almed at esta-blishing an arms limitation and control zone in Central Europe.

In those days it was a novel idea that broke with a taboo in post-war Europe in viewing arms limitation in Central Europe separately from the German

It no longer linked readiness to make troop cuts with the demand for progress toward German reunification.

Useful and fascinating though the consent was, a further 14 years were to elapse until East and West by dint of joint endeavour came to terms on the legacy of the Second World War such as would pave the way for talks on arms limitation in Europe.

In other words, the political ground-work had first to be laid before talks about troop strengths could be held, including US readiness to recognise the Soviet Union as its superpower equal.

This groundwork also included a conscious decision by Bonn to come to terms with the division of Europe, and Germany, as an established fact acknowledged in treaties.

The one was laid by President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger, especially in the Salt talks with the Soviet Union; the other by the Ostpolitik of the Social and Free Democratic coali-

What then happened came as a surprise. In 1973 the Soviet Union entered the MBFR talks with aggressive, offensive political objectives, whereas the West from the outset went on to the defensive.

The Kremiin pursued three main aims: to establish that a balance already existed in the MBFR area, to prevent the Pederal Republic from gaining too great a military clout by Soviet standards and to reduce the American military presence in Europe so as to loosen the ties between North America and Western Europe,

The Atlantic alliance in contrast was faced by the temptation felt by a number of Nato countries to reduce troop strengths unilaterally.

Above all, there was the danger of a unilateral reduction in the number of US troops stationed in Europe, a proposal long associated with the name of Se-

So Nato governments used the East-West talks first and foremost as a means of enforcing discipline within the al-

Only secondarily were they interested in ending the troop strength superiority they felt Eastern MBFR countries enjoyed, especially the Soviet Union, and in then striking a balance at a percepti-

This complete contrast in the two sides' negotiating positions found visible expression in the data dispute. It remains unresolved and keenly contested by arms control experts civilian and miitary on both sides.

According to Western estimates the Warsaw Pact has about 150,000 more men stationed in the MBFR area than it has so far admitted to.

The Kremlin with its pathological inclination toward secrecy has greatly aided those in the West who have talked in terms of troop cuts but never seriously considered coming to terms with the Russians on force reductions of any relevance for military security.

The East did not see fit to reply to the estimates submitted by the West until

It claimed in 1976 there were land and air forces in the Warsaw Pact countries concerned totalling 987,300 men, including 805,000 members of the land forces.

These figures differ considerably from Western estimates of East Bloc troop strengths. According to the West the Warsaw Pact has 1,163,000 men under arms in the countries in question, including 972,000 members of the land

Bids to free the MBFR talks from the trammels of the data debate by means of accompanying measures have so far been to no avail. These are mainly envisaged as advan-

ce notice of manoeuvres and limitation of their size and the like. They are ideas borrowed from the Helsinki CSCE debate and almed main-

ly at reducing mistrust, fostering political confidence-building and alleviating fears of a surprise attack. But such ideas, put forward by the West since 1979, have failed to make headway, and unless all the signs are misleading the same fate lies in store

for the latest ideas submitted by the ex-In place of agreement on initial data they now envisage a procedure by which both sides initially reduce their

embark on verification. DME AFFAIRS

This, it is argued, works

East to eliminate the many
which it continues to the without having owned up by infulfilled economic hopes dash conference table. It is, moreover, doubling CDU chances in State polls

Soviet Union would really effective mode of verifical unhindered on-the-spot the State elections in Hesse and Bre-Western military men work hen came as a rude awakening for too keen on the idea either fellor Kohl. The SPD made gains Preparations will short the polls.

Stockholm for the Confe results show that the voters ex-Confidence-and

Confidence-and
Scom is more of the government's econoMeasures and Disarmanent colicy. Although these were only
It dutes back to a Free elections, they did reflect the nataken up and approved by is mood. Chancellor Kohl does not review conference in Madrid itially aimed at further dept. says unpopular austerity measu-confidence-building measure are the main reason for the CDU's by the terms of the 1975 to mance. He does not try to put a on by repeating the old truism

These existing confidence a general election win is usually measures include voluntary in red by a slump in State elections. cation of major military in elesse, it was no lightweight who and the echange of manor anged the caretaker Prime Minisvers.

They are to be joined by he as the popular mayor of Franksures that will no longer by Walter Wallmann.

They are intended to be pair walter wallmann.

binding, militarily significant They are also to extend to

Europe, from the Atlanticut Providing politicians dollars the field to the play instant perts, this project should have ter prospects of success that

talks in Vienna. Merging the MBFR talk Stockholm conference will even better idea.

(Stuttgarter Zeltung 35)

fare, and the steel, coal and shipyard crises. It is not his but Bonn's business to deal with these matters. Issues that once caused the Hesse

sues in general.

that election.

So the result is a bitter one.

SPD problems such as nuclear wasto processing and the extra runway for Frankfurt airport are problem no lon-

nothing about the deployment of new

missiles and steered clear of security is-

about the nation's economic problems,

unemployment, cutbacks in social wel-

He did not need to say anything

Börner was therefore able to concentrate entirely on what had become his leitmotif: to get a clear majority in the Hesse assembly (no one at the moment can claim an absolute majority of seats).

Hesse is economically better off than most other states and has been a Social Democratic bastion for 37 years.

But Borner failed. He remains the caretaker- prime- minister with -limitedpowers, more or less a man on probation who has to corner majorities on each individual issue.

Wallmann, a conciliatory man, fought the contest on personalities. He did not benefit from any bonus in Bonn, The disenchantment with Bonn's austerity policy was a handicap.

He neither can build an absolute majority with the help of a coalition partner nor prevent a SPD-Green coalition. which is theoretically still possible. The Free Democrats owe their return

to the State assembly not to the voters' fascination with the liberals but to a miscalculation of the CDU.

The CDU's gave a kiss of life by urging the electorate to support the FDP. Without this the FDP would have suffered the same defeat in Hesse as in Bremen, where they were heaved out of the assembly.

But an FDP fiasco in Hesse could have shaken the very foundations of the coalition in Bonn. Wallmann's sacrifice paid off in Bonn.

But if the FDP survives below the na-

inevitably become ed to topple the SPD in Hesse. Then they laid the blame on the popularity of stigmatised as a Helmut Schmidt and sympathy over the bloc party - a danway he had been toppled from power in ger it wanted to Bonn. Schmidt campaigned actively in prevent by leaving its Social Democra-They can't blame Schmidt this time. tic coalition partner last autumn. Can Hesse's Social Democrats used none the Greens' claim of the national issues in their campaign. to being the third Börner was spared having to deal with force still be deniany of the national problems that have ed? Despite the rearoused the public's emotions. He said turn of some of

the Greens to the

SPD. the new party now stands a chance of consolidating itself. This is in contrast to a decade and a half ago when the extreme rightist NPD which cornered some right wing votes at the expense of the established parties. But that spectacular successes proved a flash in the pan. It isup to the Greens to demonstrate whether, tolerated by their motley grassroots, they are capable of becoming domesticated in parliamentary terms and of respecting the system.

Until they have proved that they are not a peripheral fad but a political force tobe reckoned with, nobody should regard the Greens as suitable coalition

In the other Social Democratic bastion, Bremen, the election was routine. The only surprise was the extent of the faith the electorate showed in Mayor Hans Koschnik - especialty in view of the fact that he has more crises than any other state leader: shipyards, steel, shipping and high unemployment that is still growing.

His gains were not due to political brilliance but to steadfastness and the matter-of-fact manner in which he presents the situation.

In any event CDU success in Bremen was always unlikely. With its Bonn power base it could have contained the Bremen crises.

But so far it has been sitting on the fence, very much like the Bonn Economic Affairs Minister, Count Lambsdorff

The effects on Bonn - Kohl and Genscher, Brandt and Vogel - of the two state elections are something different. Neither side is safe from coming

to the wrong conclusions. The Bonn government could be tempted to use trivial marketing techniques and be guided by what pollsters assume to be public wishes.

Whatever mistakes the government made in its efforts to come up with a balanced austerity policy, this policy



It is not this but another, more important, weakness that an analysis of Kohl's policy shows: lack of leadership.

The Chancellor took office without a great stock of ideas. All he brought was pragmatic work concept.

Helmut Kohl made a point of maintaining continuity in his foreign policy and his Deutschlandpolitik. which boosted his international lamge.

But there were were no sweeping vistas in his austerity policy, the cutbacks in social security and his economic concepts that were supposed to have been the essence of the vaunted about-turn.

The public disputes over the right approach between the top men of the coaition fueled the impression of Kohl's indecisiveness and detracted from his

The disappointment with Kohl is most noticeable within his own party and its sympathisers.

Much of what he does differs from former Chancellor Schmidt's policy only in dosage and the manner of pre-

Schmidt also wanted to cut back on social benefits but was unable to push this through his own party.

A balance sheet of Kohl's policy shows that it is most effective in internal security where Interior Minister Friedrich · Zimmermann (CSU) reigns

But in that field, the conservatives satisfy only their own followers. They don't win sympathy from any outsiders. With it all, Kohl's position is undi-

sputed. There is no rival in sight. Unlike the CDU, the SPD leadership can draw encouragement from the outcome of the two state elections.

But it should realise that the conditions that earned Börner his success cannot be applied to the national SPD. where the very problems that were important in Hesse play a major role: security, economic and social policy. It is here that the Social Democrats have failed to correct the diffuse image that has existed since their national election defeat in March.

Nothing will change as long as Party Chairman Willy Brandt and parliamentary leader Hans-Jochen Vogel give priority to keeping the party together rather than drafting a clear policy that could put them back in Bonn.

The Hesse election outcome was a bitter lesson for the Kohl-Genscher coalition and an unmerited encouragement for the Social Democrats.

But this has in no way changed national perspectives. The danger lies in the possibility that the country's two major parties will draw wrong conclusions from the Hesse election - one year after the change in Bonn. Kurt Becker

(Die Zeit, 30 September 1983)

Reagan brings new impetus to Geneva bargaining table

President Reagan, under pressure from the Bonn government, among others, has given the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles a fresh stimulus, They had been merely marking time.

His foremost and most interesting concession is that America no longer insists on establishing an on-the-spot counterweight to Soviet nuclear wea-

pons in Europe. Providing the Russians were to agree to a worldwide limitation and reduction in intermediate-range nuclear forces America, he said, would not seek to station missiles in Europe to strike a ba-

lance with the entire Soviet arsenal. This formula, which it is now up to the US and Soviet negotiators in Geneva to sound out, is deliberately couched

in vague terms. It is primarily aimed at the Soviet SS-20 arsenal in Asia and intended to oblige Moscow, which has constantly refused to negotiate on its missile launching pads in Asia at Geneva,

Theoretically, President Reagan's formula even allows of a more generous interpretation. It could be taken to mean that the Soviet Union was tacitly being allowed to retain a missile advantage in Asia in return for dropping its constant clamour for the British and French missiles to be included in the Geneva talks.

America has no intention of renouncing its right to station medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East but it does not necessarily propose to imple-

Does this mean Mr Reagan has pushed open a back door to compromise? Despite the latest American proposals that isn't the way it looks.

The Soviet Union has not made play with British and French missiles for their own sake; its clear aim has been to block the stationing of any new US missiles in Europe.

That is an unacceptable state of affairs for both the United States and its aliles, and Mr Reagan's latest proposal leaves no doubts on this score.

So the gap between the sides' negotiating positions remains a gaping chasm. Once only, in July 1982 when the Geneva walk in the woods' compromise was mooted, has it looked as though Moscow wanted to allow the West to station at least a limited number of new US missiles in Western Bu-

But the Kremlin's attitude has since grown steadily tougher. Tass, the Soviet news agency, dismissed the Reagan proposal even before its details were formally announced as "smelling strongly of the old and hated pseudo-zero op-

Might the Geneva talks nonetheless. end in compromise? Fundamental differences cannot be bridged by purely technical concessions.

There is a popular call for the world powers to show greater mobility in Geneva, but bridges are not built by moving to and fro on either side of the river. There has been no lack of movement

Advisor and Programme Marie

of this kind in Moscow, my Washington either.

What America continues b mething entirely different; at with a political outlook of make the Kremlin feel cooper Washington was worthwile

In the past Washington in sporadic actions: wheat the sin mayor Koschulk in fighting spite tension, arms control disterviology. (Photo: Werek) ban on political communicate

True, the Russians bear and in responding with a lack of con-responsibility for shaking the softis own.

tions of confidence on which is Reagan was civil and courteous at ties must be based.

Their all-out arms build-Continued on page!

ditor-in-Chief: One Heinz Eater: Alexed Advertising rates list No. 15 — Anhust aubscription DM 45.

Printed by Druck- und Verligshas for Braman Hamenthal, Distributed in the MALINDS, Inc. 840 West 24th Speel. 10011. As are the which the GERMAN III published in cooperation with the isading newspapers of the Faderal by. They are complete translations of no way abridged nor editorally redefined.

Reagan was civil and courteous at

have much to be grateful to him this count. civility is merely a mode of behaand no substitute for political

opportunity of blaming the Soviet

you are reluctant to abandon of a negotiated settlement you hold forth the prospect of it being lly worth Moscow's while to Wer its own shadow for once.

(Dié Zeit, 30 September 1983)

There has always been the intensified arms built-up and intensified arms built-up arms built-u

sions from the United States that by no means justifies the

JN General Assembly, and Euro-

come to terms. you expect of the Geneva talks

for failure of the negotiations you might well make do with the Pination of civility and technical ness to reach a compromise.

Christoph Bertram

must be continued in principle. tional level only by CDU charity it will

(Cartoon: Murschetz/Die Zeit)



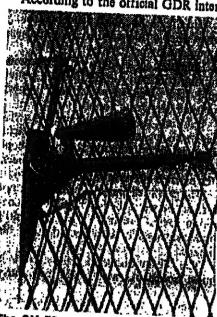
Some self-shooting devices removed from border zone

E ast Germany has begun to dismantle some of the 54,000 automatic shooting devices along the intra-German border. But what remains is still a near impenetrable system of minefields and watchtowers.

This process, however, is going hand in hand with a propaganda attempt to give the Wall an element of respectabl-

Using a brochure with a spider as cover picture, the GDR has now launched a massive drive to justify the Wall and the death strip along the 1,378.1km border that separates the two Germanies.

According to the official GDR inter-



as used on the border.

pretation, the flight of more than one million of its citizens before 13 August 1961 (when the Wall was built) and of close to 200,000 who have braved the minefields and the automatic shooting devices since then was the work of "gangsters and bounty hunters."

Since 1945, the brochure says, these people have sowed uncertainty among the population and stuck the "label of human tragedy" on escapees, "wrapping the whole thing in the glossy paper of human rights hypocrisy."

The current campaign is not the first attempt by Bast Berlin to criminalise the mass exodus from Germany to Ger-

In 1944, when the victorious Allied forces decided to divide the German Reich Into occupation zones, they drew the borders between the British and American zones on the one hand and the Soviet zone on the other along the old provincial border lines.

The guard duty along the demarca-tion lines originally rested with the occupying powers.

There is no known instance of Soviet troops having deliberately shot Germans who illegally crossed the demarcation line.

After firing warning sho arrested people, detained them for a few hours or days in the basement of the local military headquarters.

This changed from one moment to the next when the Soviets turned the guard functions over to the "armed officials" of the GDR, which was founded in 1949.



GDR parlance reflected the developments along the intra-German border in the terminology used for people moving between East and West. The border crossers of the immediate post-war years became "barrier crashers" and, later, "tunnel diggers" — people who used bravado and ingenuity in their bid

Since it began building the Wall in 1961, Bast Berlin has established a death strip along the entire border separating it from West Germany.

The past 22 years have seen the creation of a formidable security system that has been technically updated from year to year. The idea behind it was to prevent East Germans from voting with

As of 30 June 1983, this system consisted of a heavy metal fence along 1,281.8 kilometres, a double barbed wire fence along 47.7 kilometres, a protective strip with electric alarm devices that are triggered by touching them along 1,160.8 kilometres, 190.1 kilometres of minefields and 428.5 kilometres studded with 54,000 automatic shooting devices of the SM70 and NS501 type.

Each of these devices packs 110 sharp-edged, cube-shaped projectiles with dumdum properties.

This means that anybody hit by these rojectiles is likely to sustain irreparable injuries, as shown by the records of West German surgeons who attended to

Not only does the device violate the human rights conventions signed by the GDR (UN human rights provisions and the Helsinki Final Act). It also violates international law.

Like the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic is a logal successor of the Reich, which signed the Hague Convention barring the use of dumdum ammunition.

East Berlin has never withdrawn from the Convention, which was signed in 1899 and 1901.



Border layout: I. Warning notice 2. Warning notice. 3. Border path marked by storm 14 kept helpers with more than 100 speciwire net fencing about 2.4 metres high (about 5ft 10in). 6. Cleared strips of varying wide 1.5 focational skills have worked overhigh (about 10ft 6in) with automatic self-shooting device. 9. Access road for vehicles in 5 kept 11. Workmen's path. 12. Concrete watchtower. 13. Concrete watchtower with the speciment of the working now in Concrete observation bunker. 15. Light obstacle. 16. Border contact/communications path 5 pointries of Africa, Asia and Latin 10in). 20. Protective strip with electrical and sound warning installations (Schomatis repent) in the UN volunteer pro-

gure applies only to the immediate vicinity of the border and not to the barriers further inland). There are 831.8 kilometres of ditches to prevent vehicles from passing. Of these, 589.2 kilometres are fortified

There are 1,335.5 kilometres of roads for the border guard vehicles, of which 1,278.6 kilometres are fortified.

There are light-barriers along 84.6 kilometres and dog runs for the border guards' 1,131 dogs. There are 794 pillboxes/trenches, of which 587 are made of concrete.

The border has 669 concrete watchtowers, 55 of wood or steel, plus 35 observation posts.

Escapers who have been lucky enough to pass this formidable security system still have to get through the socalled "Stalin lawn" immediately behind the metal fence. This consists of steel mats three metres wide studded with 10 to 20cm steel spikes.

On top of all this, the hinterland (about 500 metres before getting to the actual demarcation line) has its own protective barbed wire fence. And then there is a zone about four to five kilometres from the border with electric alarm devices and booby traps of yarious kinds.



This was when the systematic scaling A section of the border between the GDR and the Federal Republic, Self-shooting off of the East German people from the devices and dog patrol areas are part of the system. Note double fence at right,

Army".

comrades.

HE THIRD WORLD

to grips at grass roots



Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst German Development Service was founded 20 years ago to

modelled on the American Corps and the development aid ations of the churches. The y voluntary helpers were meant to ement official development aid.

then more than 6,500 develop-

ED accepts only applicants who lin encompasses 165.7 the completed their vocational trainthis, 110.8 kilometres considerate like the completed their vocational trainthis, 110.8 kilometres considerate like already had some working expehigh. This is supported by a feet. In this way, it differs from the
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tems similar to those along a select in this way.

Of the 191,559 people as this work in the poorest countries
refugees from 13 August 1916 alls hardship, adjustment and coping
1983, 38,515 were described in hardspected difficulties.

Crashers who put that the selection is a selection of the selection.

1983, 38,515 were described have peeted difficulties.

crashers who put their lives the pay is very low by the standards in getting through the destine in affluent country like Germany. Were injured in the process in affluent country like Germany. Were injured in the process in affluent country like Germany. Were injured in the process a cost of living allowance. armed forces, mostly borders he government provides DM2,500. One hundred and eighther he government provides DM2,500. One hundred and eighther was cost of equipment and an alloties were recorded by the like on the return home, to help out work Group in West Bella 1 are employment in found. The later-German bords in despite their varied skills and ring around Berlin are guards strience.

50,000 members of the bord DED is run by the government and The Soviet Military Admit the organisations. Bonn provides began establishing these was feath.

If puls particular emphasis on social-

began establishing these was feeth.

Date as I December 1946.

One border brigade option that economically disadvantaged the Baltic coast (301km). Sand steps. It hopes Germany's society will are stationed along the bar satisfact through the experience the Poland and Czechoslovskis.

These troops (they were talk pless principles once caused politically police in the late 1940s) was a later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the lefterning their own society.

Operated under the Ministry than DED was founded, Bonn did Security. They were reason that the later would the Political Command of the Deliver the command the command of the Deliver the command of the Deliver the command the command of the Deliver the command the command of the Deliver the command the com

this type of peace service should help reform society at home.

The "New Frontier" Kennedy envisaged at the time was not a German objective in the 1960s.

During the founding ceremony of DED, the then Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is said to have asked the person sitting next to him: "Would you send your child to such a place?"

Germany's bureaucracy saw no point in using public funds to finance a movement whose members would later sow unrest in their own country.

Here is what the Bonn Foreign office is said to have thought: "Helped by German embassies and missions abroad, young idealists are to go to developing countries of all places to look for Romanticism's Blue Flower."

This shows that the government feared that returning development helpers could turn into a politically irritating group of peaceful revolutionaries who could use their personal experiences in the developing countries to meddle in official development policy.

DED's stance, on the other hand, was that the development helpers would contribute towards the learning process of German society and bring about a development policy that would be geared to the interests of the people in the Third World and respect their values.

Its aim, the argument went, was not to provide charity but to cooperate on a partnership basis without wanting to graft European ideas on to Third World

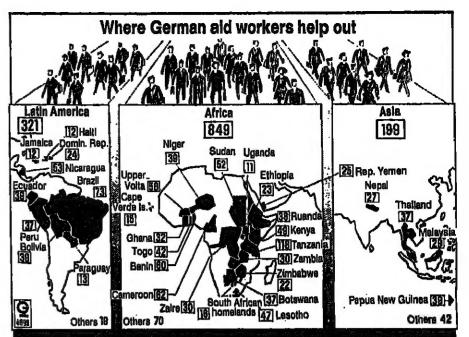
Cultures and customs of the Third World peoples had to be respected.

This has repeatedly led to difficulties. In Islamic countries, for example, where female development helpers were assigned tasks that did not fit Islamic ideas of a woman's role in society.

It has often proved very difficult to overcome problems tactfully. DED has made a point of steering clear of a paternalistic attitude.

In taking stock of the past 20 years, DED is realistle enough to accept the fact that it has not achieved a grand partnership between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Third World. But it has imparted some impetus to development there:

Günter De Thior (Rhelpische Post, 3 September 1983)



EEC nations agree to change Lomé Convention priorities

EC nations have agreed to change development aid priorities. The decision was made at a meeting in Berlin between the EEC and nations of ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacific).

The meeting, of the consultative assembly of the EEC-ACP, was to prepare the ground for the third Lome Convention negotiations this month in Lux-

The Lome Convention governs eco-



nomic relations between the EEC and nations in Africa, the Pacific Ocean and Sixty three ACP countries were repre-

sented by 252 delegates at the Berlin meeting, held in the Berlin Reichstag. The European Community will enter

the Luxembourg negotiations with the avowed intention to pay more attention than hitherto to the individual needs of the ACP countries and to concentrate Community aid on agriculture and food

No concrete figures as to the amount of money to be provided by the EBC during the five-year period of Lome III (1985 to 1990) were given in Berlin.

There was heated debate over the recommendation by one EEC group that the Lomé II budget of DM14bn be

While Euro-MP Katharina Focke (SPD) called for more and better development aid, the president pof the ACP-EC conference, Pieter Dankert of the Netherlands, said that he could not see aid being being increased, because national budgets were under pressure.

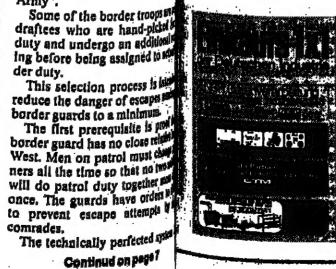
Since the Lomé Convention that was first signed in 1976 and extended in 1981 provided only for financial aid without defining objectives, the EEC representatives now want to draft political concepts in a bid to establish a permanent "policy dialogue" with the ACP countries, says German Euro-MP Rudolf Luster (CDU).

The two Lomé Conventions so far have provided the ACP countries with stable export earnings from agricultural commodities and minerals and ensured their access to EBC market (no tariffs are charged on 95 per cent of ACP ex-

But some delegates said that the wish more farm imports to the BEC for be balanced by the fact that Spain and Portugal are to join. This would cause some strain over agriculture.

> F. Diedrichs (Die Welt, 24 September 1983)

In 1974, they were awarded 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany' status within the "National Party and Party and Party awarded Party awarde



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New facts of life force change in IMF role

A li the talk at the International Monetary Fund conference in Wash-nations. ington was not for the layman. The financial technicalities were too involved for that

But as cabinet ministers, central bank heads and other high-powered experts swapped their unintelligibilities, they themselves missed the point.

It must have amused former German economics minister Karl Schiller, whose international reputation in the field (he is a former head of the Club of Ten) makes him a welcome guest at conferences such as these.

For the meeting talked about the "enlarged access" to IMF resources to the point where it forgot to discuss new allocations of the IMF's artificial money, the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).

But there is a certain American strategy behind this. The IMF, which about a dozen years ago had to abolish its system of fixed exchange rates, losing its true raison d'etre in the process, has progressively become an instrument with which to avert failure to pay debts.

Whenever and wherever financial disaster looms, the fund is expected to and does - act as the fire brigade.

Last year, it bailed out oil-rich Mexico with the help of the industrial countries' declining foreign exchange reserves. Now, it is Brazil that is crying for

Debtors rely on the IMF for a bailout, but the fund depends on the industrial nations for funds.

When central banks of industrial countries accept SDRs this waters down their foreign exchange reserves. In essence it means an additional loan to the

But the IMF is in no position to act

american Development Bank (IDB).

was how far Western industrial nations

The meeting was instigated by Costa

Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hondu-

Japan, Spain, Portugal, Argentina, Bra-

zil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

The World Bank and the International

IDB presented some projects drafted

by them in conjunction with the World

Bank and the IMF focus was on health,

port was needed if these plans were in-

Mena said massive International sup-

Monetary Fund sent observers.

education and agriculture.

American banker.

It was founded in July 1944, as a means of warding off off economic and financial calamities like those of the early 1930s and to ensure stable exchange rates.

The fact that the Americans have adopted a tougher stance than the Europeans and that they are for the moment putting some sand in the international debt machinery is not purely a negative trend.

With the delay in approving the eighth increase in contributions, (which is due more to Congress than to the US Administration) and the sophisticated mathematics of the "enlarged access", the Americans signalled caution for the

Those who, like the commercial banks that are worried about the repayment of their loans, now oppose this tough stance should remember how much criticism there was earlier when the IMF was, rightly, accused of promoting world-wide inflation and hence

It is true that the Americans lack the ability to differentiate. On the one hand they are considering refinancing several hundred billion dollars worth of unpaid Latin American debts for the sake of their own commercial banks. On the other they haggle with the World Bank (which is concerned with the poorest countries) over whether the member nutions should boost its lending resources by US\$8.8bn or US\$12 bn.

The whole thing is rather ridiculous. and in any event the American signal

The world has allowed the debt crisis to arise, and the relatively casy access to IMF funds is one of the reasons for the fact that 40 countries have declared themselves insolvent.

Rescheduling operations have become fashionable in an era when many people would like to revert to the gold standard as a regulatory mechanism against the constantly rising money sup-

But now matter how one twists and turns things; nothing goes anymore without the IMF (which its spiritual futher, John Maynard Keynes, never wanted to become an auxiliary economic government for 40 rescheduling

The West's financial system was strong enough two years ago to cope with Poland's debt. But this involved a maximum of US\$28bn. But will it also be able to cope with Brazil's US\$90bn and the US\$20bn to US\$40bn cach of the larger Latin American countries?

It will probably have to cope. A package deal for Brazil is already being prepared.

The more a debtor owes the stronger his position. Nobody can afford to let such a country down - especially in view of the possibility that the country in debt will simply refuse to honour its debts, a distinct possibility in the case

All that can be done is to gain time. But the hopes that are pinned on this extra time are as surprising as the fact that top international banks have lent their depositors' money to shaky custo-

The economic upturn that is clearly in evidence now will rectify many problems, some say.

Maybe it will. But considering the size of the debts, such a hope seems

Still, nobody will plunge into an abyss; and that is all that counts - for

Franz Thoma (Suddeutsche Zuitung, 28 September 1983)

South Korsa

87.0 Mexico

Bonn Finance Minister Galactic Statement to the effect that rele-tant are much criticised in the latement of the forwarded to World are meant to progress that World are meant to produce tionary economic growth.

Stoltenberg, speaking at the conference in Washington against excessive pessimism at World indebtedness. Lower rules world-wide, the improved situation and the general uptures

He emphasised his concern US budget deficits. These to main reason for high interest over the world.

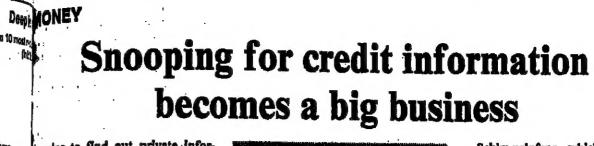
He also called for marketsopened up so developing of could export to meet their delir

On the much disputed is creased IMF credit facilities in tries in fianancial trouble, Sub said that he regarded the "thisp cess" as justified once the ship cided increase of quotas for [8] ward boosts the deposits of its countries, thus increasing the lending resources.

In addition, the IMF work to fall back on the funds proise the ten leading industrial national General Credit Agree funds have been raised from US US\$18.5bn.

The US Congress still opposite tification of the contribution and this means that additional facilities provided for the full nancially strong countries 185 made to enable the IMF to pe committments to the weaker pain

Stoltenberg called on the olici port to the IMP in order to mile ternational faith in the life capability. He did not mention a by name.



South Korsa
| Venezusia | scoping to find out private infor| Venezusia | station about people's financial |
| Is becoming a big business. About |
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v screened by one of the big crelations. It doesn't matter whee applicant is a businessman or a person. They all go through the

some cases, the firms use "field Stoltenberg to snoop by questioning thours. There have been allegations testics."

of the biggest organisations are defence (Kreditsicherung) and Verband Versine Creditreform e. V.

loan termine data banks of the Wiesbaden Schula with its branches scatterlover the country contain informa-Frunkfurier Runds greeny German household) "but it d just as well be 23 or 24 million, member of the management puts

Monetary Fund (IMF) of all consumer loans of up to ches to loans to developing at \$50,000 are acrossed by Schula. should not be misinterpretely the of the main sources of data is ge, according to the Bonn goment accounts. When opening an account have to



Schufa, founded in Berlin in 1927. also has access to customers' accounts with mail order firms and department

Access to Schufa information is based on reciprocity, meaning that com-panies that use Schulz must also feed it information on their customers.

Businesses are the target of inquires also. Schufa and its fellow agencies have had a seven per cent rise in inquiries this year. Another agency, Schimmelpfeng

GmbH of Frankfurt, says it is Europe's It says inquiries about businesses are

also an the increase because during recession, businesses need more information on other businesses. "Our economy with its 15,900 insol-

vencies, falling profits and stagnating sales in 1982 prompted a growing number of small companies to resort to this type of information.

"When liquidity is strained unpaid bills can easily bust a business. It is above all the smaller firms that suffer huge interest losses due to customers who drag their feet when it comes to paying their bills."

Schimmelpfeng which has wholly owned subsidiaries in Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark and employs 1,500 people, had a growth rate of 11.3 per cent in 1982. Business in the first half of 1983 rose another eight per cent.

Schimmelpfeng's scenario for the future: "New information services and the use of modern technology hold the promise of a large number of new customers. Swift access to credit information - for instance through videotext - creates new markets.

The Neuss-based Verband der Vereine Creditreform e. V. already answers five million credit inquiries a year.

The organisation, founded under the name of Versin Barzahlung in 1879, has 107 branches with 80,000 firms as mem-

The Nuremberg branch alone has more than 2,000 members who pay an average of DM35 to DM40 per information. There is a discount for quantity.

Creditreform, which also has a collection agency, had a total turnover of DM151.88m in 1982, up 11.9 per cent against the previous year.

The credit information section employs 1,414 people, of whom 90 work at the Nuremberg branch.

Every new staff member undergoes a six to nine-month training period. This applies particularly to field workers who interview companies and are Creditreform's most important source of in-

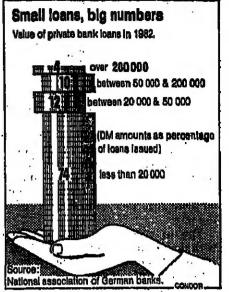
Many companies quite willingly per-mit Creditreform to look at their balance sheets. But, as one organisation employee puts it, "there are always some who have tall tales to dish out."

As a result, the credit information agencies resort to methods less direct than asking a company for information about itself.;

Field workers interview suppliers, business partners and neighbours. There is nothing the victims of this snooping can do because the courts consider this practice legitimate.

Another source of information is the companies register. Every company on record goes into the credit information data banks. The Nuremberg branch of Creditreform has two to three employees whose only job is to update this sort of information.

Asked about other sources of information, a Creditreform spokesman



says: "We must see what the possibilities are in each individual case."

One of these possibilities is to ask the person's employer. Another source of formation is government authorities, but there are problems with data abuse regulations.

Critics of the credit information system also point to the invasion of privacy by data abuse, saying that the catchphrase "man of glass" has long been a reality.

Some point to the fact that much of that which the opponents of the census and the new ID card are trying to prevent has been a general practice in the credit information business for years.

But the business operates within the law. The federal act governing the protection of personal data permits the "storing of these data providing there is no reason to assume that this invades the legally protected privacy of the person concerned."

Section 34 offers a bit of balm. It reads: "The person concerned can denand to see all data stored about him." Section 35 states: "Incorrect personal data must be rectified. They may not be divulged if the person concerned denies their correctness and if this can be neither proved nor disproved."

The statement regarding Schule bank customers now have to sign provides the address of the local branch of the organisation, where the oustomer can demand access to data stored about

The question as to liability in case of wrong information is still unclarified.

It will never be known how many businessmen were unable to obtain needed supplies due to wrong information. how many consumers were denied a bank loan and how many job applicants were turned down (some personnel departments cooperate with Schula on a reciprocity basis).

Wolfgang Mayer (Nürnberger Wachrichten, 10 September 1983)

Changes along the border Commence that he was to

'Continued from page 4 ' political, ideological and psychological brainwashing of the border troops has evidently not been enough for the East

Berlin leadership. It has become known that the research and development departments of

the Zeiss works in Jena and the Technical University in Dresden have been working for the past five years on a new "security and defence system" to prevent sabotage by East Germany's own man official parlance is called the "anti-fascist bulwark." (Die Welt; 29 September 1983)

A laser system that responds only to the human body is to be introduced into the already formidable intra-German border.

It is still unknown whether this is to be used as a mere alarm system or whether it will be equipped to kill.

The border guards are still under orders to "detect, arrest and if necessary destroy border violators, be it with or without the help of technology:"

. And they are still under orders to "hit population against what in East Ger- the target with the first shot." Werner Kahl and Ingo Urban

entral Amerian countries will need 25 billion US dollars ald between now and 1990 to maintain per head in-Let us export, come at the levels of 1980, says a Latin says Central Carlos Manuel Castillo, president of Costa Rica's central bank, was address-America banker ing a meeting in Brussels of European and Central American economists.

Another speaker Antonio Ortiz tended to revitalise the various national Mena, said that Europe, North America

and Japan should all open their markets The united stand in Brussels of the to the region. This would help cut trade six Central American countries deficits. Ortiz is president of the Interwhich otherwise pursue conflicting policies - showed their determination to The central question at the meeting join forces in bringing about economic and social progress.

would go in helping Central American Mena, who said that his bank would countries economically and structurally. continue to offer its services as a co-or-Castillo said one billion dollars was dinating and clearing institution, urged needed immediately, a third to service the immediate neighbours of the six debts, a third to help industry and the Central American countries and Europe, North America and Japan to help improve the trade deficits of the Central American nations by opening their mar-

ras, Nicaragua and Panama. There were also delegates from the USA, Canada, It seems that the most hopes are pinned on the European nations and it was no coincidence that Mena stressed that the Common Central American Market was established at the same time as the EEC. Yet so far it had achieved little.

He urged Europe to provide major impetus to get the Common Central American Market off the ground.

Josephus Loeff, deputy director-ge-

neral for foreign relations at the Brussels Commission, called cooperation with Central America a focal point of the EEC's development policy.

He said that about half of the Community's aid for Latin America went to Central America.

The EEC Council of Ministers had increased the Community's ald for Central America by DM65m to DM250m in

The emphasis is on agricultural development and structural reforms, and efforts to improve the current account balances, he said. He dampened excessive Latin American expectations by pointing to the

Community's strained budget and to the fact that international aid could never amount to more than help towards self-help. The concrete result of the Brussels meeting was to agree on holding addi-

tional meetings on expert levels when practical project possibilities are to be Financing issues within an IMF framework was to have been discussed at

the annual IMF meeting in Washington. Another meeting is to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, next March at cially strong countries to give in the latest in conjunction with the governors' meeting of the Interamerican Development Bank,

Wolf-Dietrich Stahnke (Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 September (983)

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Questioning Bonn sovereignty over missiles not valid argument

new line of argument has been A worming its way into political discussion. It makes the claim that the Federal Republic is not a sovereign state because foreign troops are still stationed there almost 40 years after the end of

The argument is used in connection with the planned deployment of American medium-range missiles in the Federai Republic of this year.

Such a move, the argument implies, is only possible because West Germans are not the real masters in their own

There is a mood of reproach about such criticism. The question is: who is being reproached?

To begin with, those German politicians and members of the older generation who keep on behaving as if West Germany has equal rights among its western allies.

Sharp criticism is also levelled against those in Bonn who, willingly or unwillingly, have jumped to "orders" from Washington.

There is disparagement for the Chancellor and his ministers, the party leaders and all those who give themselves airs. In reality, it is maintained, they are no better than the marionettes in a Latin American banana republic, a term which has already been used.

However, there is more to the accusations than this.

It becomes clear that the criticism is not directed against Britain or France, even though these countries have the same rights in West Germany as the United States.

The critics have trained their sights on the USA.

The Americans are claimed to be wanting to start a war in Europe (such claims have even been heard in Washington). To this end, they are taking advantage of the fact that they have a free hand to do as they please in the "occupation zone" West Germany.

There is also an air of self-pity about this line of argument, the vague notion that everything would change for the better if only the Americans were driven out of the country and West Germany were to gain its full sovereignty.

Before discussion these ideas, some observations must be made.

It is true that the Federal Republic of Germany is not a completely sovereign state. It is subject to restrictions unknown to other countries.

This cannot be denied by referring to the wording of the Convention on relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany (1952 and 1955), where the Pederal Republic is said to have "the full powers of a social seal of approval by the Four Powers, who saw their function of Allivereign state in its domestic and fore ed Control Council "untouched in any

For this agreement also contains the rights of the victorious powers in two important areas. The three powers maintain their rights and responsibilities "with regard to Berlin and Germany as a whole including the reunification of Germany and a peace treaty agreement" and "with regard to the stationing of forces in germany."

Such rights are not therefore based on the right of the victor but on a con-

The West German government and parliament at the time agreed to this



convention with a clear conscience. Since then, no government in Bonn and none of the political parties have claimed that this agreement has been an unendurable shackle on West Germany.

It has been and remains in our interests for the victorious powers to reserve such rights. This becomes particularclear in West Berlin, where there would long since have been Communist rule had there been no western protec-

It also lies in Federal German interests that the United States maintains a counterbalance in Germany, as it does in other countries, to the overwhelming might of the Soviet Union

Isn't this worth accepting certain limitations to out sovereignty? After all, the degree of sovereignty lost is not too

Who could maintain that the Germany in this part of Germany are gagged and bound, groaning under the jackboots of American soldiers, unable to open their mouths?

The decision ten years ago by the Federal Republic of Germany to join the United Nations was the result of the

A German membership of the United

Nations was impossible until relations

had been established between the Fede-

Although Bonn had been involved in

the activities of the UN's special orga-

nisations as well as its subsidary and

economic committees, and had thus ac-

quired an observer status at the UN

headquarters in New York, any attempt

to become a member of the organisa-

Brandt/Scheel era paved the way for

After the Basic Treaty was signed bet-

ween the Federal Republic and the

GDR, Egon Bahr and Michael Kohl

began discussion on the simultaneous

All that was then needed was the offi-

The two German states were unani-

mously accepted as members of the

General Assembly on September 18,

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt's

first line during his inaugural speech

before the UN General Assembly: "My

people live in two states and does not

At the same time he gave the assuran-

ce that the Federal Republic of Germa-

ny would not use the United Nations as

a "Wailing Wall for German interests."

cease to see itself as one nation."

way" by German UN membership.

UN membership.

of the United Nations.

inner-German situation.

ral Republic and the GDR.

The ability to freely express aggressive anti-American criticism shows how little our daily freedom is infringed by American troops,

let off steam against the Soviet Union in public means risking personal freedom

Behind the fashionable protests against the limitation of sovereignty we discover an old-fashioned idea of the

Is the fact that the West German government and the West German parliament are bound to certain international regulations and are thus unable to do just as they please so incompatible with out national dignity?

We have already deliberately relinquished, certain rights of somereignty by joining the European Community, for example.

This decision has had much greater implications for our everyday lives than the rights reserved by the victorious powers. Yet no-one would claim that being a member of the European Community is incompatible with out natio-

including loss of one's job.

The lot of out compatriots in the eastern part of Germany is unenviable. To

in Europe.

concede to the demands.

In September 1980, ambus Ten judicious diger von Wechmar beam though he was a pupil of the space West German diplomat to the professor Eugen Sänger, and had presidency of the UN General speed the ideas for the rocket muyears at the Although the Federal Residuated the spoils before the time only the 12th largest of th **United Nations**

programmes.

loping countries.

The West German UN mission has makes its membership all thes kept to this resolve during the past ten

It has been very careful not to burden the international organisation with inner-German disputes. The Bonn representatives have shown

tion would have been blocked by a Soviet Union veto on the Security Coungreat restraint in all strictly political ac-The Soviets would have insisted on the membership of the other German

It has concentrated on economic, soclai and humanitarian fields, development aid and environmental protection, The establishment of relations between the two German states during the

The initiatives taken by the West Germany in the UN have mainly been humanitarian.

Its greatest success is regarded as the adoption of a United Nations Convention on the Taking of Hostages in December 1979. The West German UN representatives had worked on this convention for four years.

applications to be filed for membership During these years the Bonn mission often discovered how easily initiatives on humanitarian issues can find themselves entangled in emotionally-charged areas of conflict in such a multinational

The same applies to Bonn initiatives on the abolition or restriction of the United Nations via acclamation in the death penalty, which was referred to by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in New York three years ago.

A sign of the increasing importance attached to West Germany within the international organisation was its election to the Security Council during the 1977/1978 session.

The GDR was put forward as representative country by the Soviet bloc countries three years later and also voted or to the Security Council.

It is also an odd thing list moan about the state's la ESEARCH

reignty are the same people give a damn about the state The accusation of the his rbital trials, reignty is mainly made by porting the Greens and the rocketing

Rumours are already to tribulations new "left-wing nationalism rise in West Germany. This concern in the United State iddeutsche Zeituno

In reality, there is no in argument that the American deploy missiles here on accord Munich-based Orbital-Transstatus as "occupation powe, bri- und Raketen-Aktiengesells-

The Americans didn't le (Otrag) which bound itself to simissites on to Europe. The Lafor two years following political asked for them. In fact, far lind, has broken this silence with the Americans were relucial tening roar.

concede to the demands.

What is more, the missisting board did not take off in Zaire be forced upon us against the board did not take off in Zaire politicians responsible.

The West Company chose the Esrange

The West German governcing pad of the European Space the West German parliament Association, ESA, to the north of ed to the deployment of also predish town of Kiruna, about 300 is no agreement at the Grand seizes from the North Cape. is means a surprising change for

If the missiles are stalloud political bogeyman, which has in-not be the result of any late of making the production weapon reignty, but the consequence in available to such controversial liance decision in which the property as as that of Mobutu or Gadaffy. gans of the Federal Republidate transformation into a partner to

ny were fully involved.

Wolfgang to from one day to the next.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 215th Chicket constructor Lutz T. Kayser with the constructor Lutz T. Kayser with the constructor Lutz T. Kayser ng director at Otrag, the new ach wouldn't have been possible at

> parts who had come from Munich that construction system, he had alrea-

states, it moves up to fourth sit systems enables a more cost-ef-terms of financial contribute the transportation of satellites and transportation of satellites and payloads into the Earth's orbit.

was the carefree and naive way in During the 1982-1983 he chose crisis-ridden troubleperiod the Federal Republication to develop his ideas which got for 8.54 per cent of the UN barand his company into deep trouble 1981 the figure was DM 1340 one and abroad. This meant an end The size of this payment has the dubious adventurism. fact that almost half of the maintain successor, former PR man at tea contribute only the minimum and subsequently technical directions.

rank K. Wukasch, had, at least The German contribution of the took on the job as managing the substantial payments for a 1980, been pursuing a diffenisations and special United Strategy.

han eye on the only European Admittedly, when form thing pad in Sweden, he saw the secretary-general Janvier Pirak to of testing the concept of bundlar visited Bonn this summer self bucket power units. ed to "West Germany's most burnising new take-off north of the the financial senset in mind.

He praised above all the order to help solve to help solve to be using out system for highide research, as used in Kiruna to blems between industrialised and "" aligate the upper atmosphere."

In this respect, the two so that he successfully did business Brandt Papers compiled by the ESA and with the German Re-

Chancellor Willy Brandt representation of success is a question of succ Deman government, a kind of Ger-NASA as it were.

The Federal Republic of Grand was this institute which provided will have an important say in the limiterests of the local population, Subina Lieuw can only take place between 7 (Frankfunter Allgania Lieuw can only take place between 7 (Prankfunter

Lapps to hunt in the vicinity of the launching pad, now and again firing has had to be stopped altogether.

The DFVLR has also provided the Otrag with its mobile launching plat-Otrag has had to accept considerable

restrictions and tough security regulations in Sweden compared to the freedom it had during launching activities in Zaire and Libya.

After patiently waiting three weeks for good take-off weather, a smooth take-off was recorded. The wind had swept away the fog and dark clouds to enable a troublefree countdown.

This was also a premiere for Esrange, the first use of a liquid-propellant roc-However, two-and-a-half seconds

after take-off the West German scientists came in for a bad surprise.

The payload on board consisted of two experiments, one from the space travel technology department of the Technical University of Munich, the other from the Technical College in Aa-

The Munich scientists had provided a mass spectrometer, whilst the experts from Aachen were hoping to test the transmission of a video signal from the upper ranges of the atmosphere.

Unfortunately, at a speed of one-anda-half times the speed of sound, the flight was affected by "aerocoustic phenomena", as the scientists termed it. The return parachutes on board failed

The take-off itself went, as the DFVLR technicians put it, "down the Instead of reaching the intended

height of 33 kilometres, the rocket only climbed to 17 kilometres. It was some consolation for the ex-

their carrier had stayed "exactly on The head of Otrag, Franz Wukusch, is also hoping to stay on course now that

contracts drawn up with the DFVLR permit further take-offs. At present Munich is building one power unit each month. Ten are already

ready for usc. The next objective is the testing of a two-stage rocket with a maximum load of 250 kilograms take-off weight.

This could then achieve the performance of the high altitude rocket Skylark, so often fired from Kiruna. Rudolf Metzler

sociated with unpleasant risks.

per cent gave no answer.

one country to the next.

the other countries.

Brussels.

energy is necessary. The remaining 15

This was the result of a survey con-

When the same questions were asked,

However, this varies strongly from

Nuclear energy supporters increased

in countries such as West Germany,

France and Holland, i. e. in countries

where there is already considerable nu-

clear energy. But there were fewer in

Strongest opposition is in countries

ducted for the EEC Commission in

in 1978, more supported nuclear ener-

gy: 44 per cent were then in favour.

(Süddentsche Zeitung, 22 September 1983)

Germany 'behind leaders' in biotechnology

In the promising field of biotechnolo-Lgy research, Germany falls short of nternational standards.

According to an independent advisory commission appointed by the Bonn Education and Science Minister, this field is one of vital importance.

"Its great innovation potential supports expectations of new products and changes in the production of natural substances and basic chemical compounds", said the report, published in

Seeing work in this field is still in the basic research stage, Germany still stands a chance of catching up on the leading countries, the USA, Japan, Britain and Switzerland.

Biotechnology comprises five areas: microbiology with the aim of discovering and breeding micro organisms with new types of physiological characteristics.

- biochemistry and molecular biology.
- genetics and genetic surgery. cell biology and immunobiology.

 biological process engineering. Whereas there have already been measures to improve the situation in the field of genetic engineering, there are definite shortcomings in the fields of bioreactors and new biotechnological

processes. The tendency is too strong to forget about German performance and buy the equipment abroad.

The Commission confirmed in its report that the broad approach to biotechnological problems and the multidisciplinary cooperation necessary "are difficult to put into practice within the framework of today's university structu-

The two existing large-scale research institutions present a "most heterogeneous picture, with many outstanding work groups alongside many disappointing ones."

The Commission was "fascinated" by the research and development work conducted by the Institute for Biotechnology at the nuclear research facility in Jülich (IBT) but there was sharp criticism of the larger (350 against 100 personnel) Society for Biotechnological Research in Brunswick (GBF).

According to the report, the "current

managerial and organisational structure is inappropriate" and the scope for action is "unreasonably restricted" by too many official bodies and confusion about the area of clear-cut responsibili-

The organisational structure as practised when the SPD ran the Research Ministry in Bonn has led to a situation in which "the GBF in fact supervises it-

Such a structure makes it impossible to run the organisation properly.

Although there is room for interdisciplinary activities in Brunswick, the institute does not take full advantage of these opportunities.

Work groups which meet the international standards, for orientation towards long-term application-oriented basic research and for cooperation between in dividual departments are "very much in a minority".

Although some groups are carrying out good basic research, there is a lack of a link to long-term appliation.

"Measured in terms of international standards, the results of many groups must be regarded as below average", said the report. .

Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber has announced that he will be doing all he can to remove the backlog criticised by the commission. Joint efforts are needed by industry, science and the

Riesenhuber will also talk to "all those involved" about one of the centul demands made by the commission:

"In view of the limited means available, the clear lack of highly qualified scientists for managerial functions, and the efforts to boost efficiency", the report regards a merger of the various research facilities as absolutely essential.

"Taking into account the existing infrastructural framework", Brunswick should be given priority as a possible

However, the OFB can only be "meaningfully continued" if the organisational structure is radically changed and the "scientific responsibility of the board of directors" and the position of management strengthened.

> Peter Philipps (Die Welt, 15 September 1983)

hirty eight per cent of the popula-Changing views tion of the EEC approve of the extension of the nuclear energy programme. They feel that nuclear power is esabout nuclear sential to safeguard energy supplies. However, 37 per cent strictly oppose plans and feel that nuclear energy is asenergy

> which have no nuclear energy plants: Ireland, Greece, Denmark and Luxem-

Only in France does the survey show an actual majority for the extension of nuclear energy (51 per cent). In technological terms, France is the most advanced country in this field. It has proportionally the most nuclear energy compared to total electricity output.

In the Federal Republic of Germany there were 37 per cent supporters (1978: 35 per cent).

The fact that now only 30 per cent of West Germans see nuclear energy as linked with unpleasant risks (1978: 45 per cent) is seen by the commission as

proof that the fear of nuclear energy has become less in West Germany.

The survey, which was carried out on 9,700 representative persons in EEC countries last year, showed that were more opponents to nuclear energy among people classified as politically left-wing. There were more supporters among the "centrists" and "right-win-

Whether the respondents lived near to a nuclear power station or not, this had hardly any effect on the results.

When asked how the energy, problems of the future can be best solved, only 10 per cent point to nuclear energy. Most EEC citizens (51 per cent) name the following "desirable solutions": the development of renewable sources of energy such as solar energy, biomass, wind and wave energy.

In its summary to its report; the Commission underlines that these are the least developed of all the sources of Hans-Peter Ott

(Der Tagesspiegel, 15 September 1983)



Cleaner ain THE ARTS

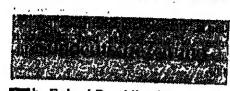
the costs of achieving the my

legates at un environme

the forests.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Tougher waste-disposal controls approved



he Federal Republic of Germany is A probably Europe's largest producer

The Federal Cabinet has just approved tougher regulations for dealing with special waste.

Pederal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is hoping that further parts of the amendment, which deal among other things with recycling, will also be accepted by the Cabinet before the year is out.

Special waste is defined as such waste which "depending on the nature, composition or amount" presents a "sorious" danger to health, the water and the air, can burn or explode and which contains germs.

Up to now there has been no standard procedure in individual German States for disposing of special waste.

If the concentration of harmful substances is regarded as harmless, the extent of risk as acceptable, and a proper disposal as "uneconomical", the toxic substances are allowed to legally flow into the seas and rivers.

Up until the year 2024, for example, the Bayer company in Brunsbüttel is to be allowed to pour 75,000 cubic metres of industrial waste into the River Elbe every hour, without being obliged to say what is in the waste.

Mixed with sand, for example, highly toxic waste can find its way into the household waste as "solvent-content

Some waste products are simply declared "economic goods" and are thus not subject to any waste disposal regu-

One aim is to prevent the latter, at least for certain dangerous substances.

Drinking water 'under threat'

cientists believe that there is a Sworldwide throat to the quality of drinking water.

Pollution is increasing, delegates to a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) conference in Koblenz heard.

The 350 scientists from 50 countries dealt with the problems of water shortage and the danger to the earth's ground water stocks.

Hydrologists confirmed that ground water is still not treated with sufficient

Many agricultural areas are overfertilised and many farmers tend to use too much manure at the wrong times. Even farmyerd manure and liquid

manure pose a threat to ground water: "Everything the yard produces", said one speaker, flows in winter on frozen ground into other water channels and

In view of the many questions still unanswered and the dramatic developthus into the ground water. ment of environmental problems, Rie-Today's concrete jungles make it senhuber asked the 700 delegates from more and more difficult for surface 18 western nations to conduct an open water to seep into the ground. Ground discussion. There were no representatiwater stocks cannot be replenished. ves from the Soviet bloc countries.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 August 1983) main problems facing European envi-

Specially equipped customs checkpoints are to be set up on the various national borders to make it easier to uncover some of the tricks of international waste disposal "tourism."

This a direct - and positive - consequence of the scandal surrounding the barrels of toxic waste from Seveso. By introducing a "recycling law", Zimmermann hopes to prevent the waste of raw materials.

However, the reservation that such recycling must be "economically viable" may present too large a loophole for the throw-away fanatics.

The Federal government has not yet taken up suggestions by Hesse's Minister for the Environment to make use of the existing laws to ban the production of certain poisonous materials.

For example, there are restrictions on the use of but no ban on the production of the highly toxic PCB, polychlorinated biphenyl, which can be used as a refrigerant and is a base material for dioxine, the Seveso poison.

Zimmermann is going for "a better control over certain used oils" - including those which contain PCB.

Even pesticides which are banned in the Federal Republic because of their danger can still be produced and expored to Third World countries.

According to estimates by the World Health Organisation, there are over half a million cases of intoxication there every year.

Despite bad experience to the contrary, the West German government still believes in the protestations of trade circles and encourages returnable bottles instead of the one-way packaging.

European steps towards protecting the environment were outlined at a

EEC Commissioner Karl-Heinz Nar-

jes said it is planned to control large-

He also announced an emergency

programme to control atmospheric pol-

Bonn's Minister for Research and

Technology, Heinz Riesenhuber, urged

delegates to do all they could to reco-

The international dimension of envi-

ronmental problems, he said, is under-

Europe," he said, "we can only solve

together closely and in mutual trust."

Alongside air poliutants, in particular

ig must be taken into account.

sults and put things into practice."

EEC Commissioner Narjes said the

observed throughout Europe.

gnise and fight damage to the environ-

meeting in Karlsruhe.

scale industrial furnaces.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 September 1983)

Europe reveals plans to cut pollution

ronmental policies could be tackled successfully. The discussion about the introduction of unleaded petrol in the Federal Republic showed that.

Negotiations with the Japanese motor industry, on the other hand, were proving more difficult.

lined by the damage to the forests to be Even though many problems could be solved in these discussions, the European Community should not resort to "In view of the open airspace over protectionist measures on the car marour environmental problems if we work

Natjes is hoping that a European overall solution, the Erga project, will bring about a further breakthrough on reducing car pollution.

sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, heavy metals and photo oxidants, factors of dryness, frost, biotic damage, and forest The project's report on pollutant emissions from cars is to be presented to the European Commission at Easter Riesenhuber continued: "We must pool the information we already have so that we can then coordinate these re-

As Narjes underlined there is also research into the effects of reducing car emissions on the refining costs, energy costs and the motor industry itself.

In the meantime, Narjes urged the EEC member states to reduce the lead content of their petrol to 0.15 milli-

grams per litre. He announced that a European regulation on large-scale furnaces is to be presented in November. This will mean that industrial plants throughout Euro-

The local communities are left to face the problems. However, within the framework of the amendment, Zimmermann will be taking a closer look at the problems of packaging. Regulations are needed here as voluntary agreements

Experience has shown that harmful substances can be poisonous in lower dosages than the official "limits."

This was pointed out recently with regard to air pollution by the Bavarian minister for the Environment, Dick.

The burning of waste material, a method preferred in Bavaria, cannot be the

Zimmermann is also taking a look at other European countries. Yet there is also plenty of toxic material which comes from Germany.

Each year hundreds of thousands of tons of waste are transported by heavy transporters from the Federal Republic to a special waste disposal site in Schoneberg, near Lübeck, in Bast Germany.

Water risks

As a special report by the Bremen Environmental Institute confirmed in summer this year some of this toxic waste finds its way back into West Germany via the groundwater.

West Germany itself has enough problems with its waste disposal sites, even with the "well-kept" ones.

There are at least 45,000 (estimate by the Federal Environmental Agency) old rubbish tips and waste disposal sites in West Germany, a kind of ticking time

The success of new legislation will have to measured in terms of the extent to which waste is prevented and not merely disposed of, recycled or burnt.

Martin Urban

The meeting was convey p to now, nobody has ever found Aspen Institute to deal with the many West German ballet diblem of dying forests.

According to an OECD old question every morning.

halving of the emissions from two is no such thing as a state-apand power plant stacks as well minor which could help them car exhausts would be balans to tell them whether a nameless the benefit gained withlaten the somewhere behind "the seven and this study does not be now to now the seven the salroady made it to the somewhere behind "the seven the salroady made it to the salroady made it to the seven the salroady made it to the seven the salroady made it to the salroady made

nor, mirror, on the wall, Who is

And this study does me: into account the enormous conly way to find out more about mation and popularity of the bal-impanies is to have a good subjec-There were 27 delegates

the fairest of them all?

There were 27 delegate tempanies is to have a good subjectionaries including Polaid guess, choslovakia. They appealed to who can decide how such ensemnatories of the Geneva Companies thould be fairly rated? The critics? begin reducing an alphur distributed for even the ballet pertrogen dioxide emission. The far themselves? gy it was agreed, is available thick criteria should be chosen to However, the President de success? And, finally, how could German Environmental Agreems be compared in a kind of hit Lersner, underlined during the five the German ballet companies? ference that there is a total plant are guest performances by the re-

limit to the reduction of allow the guest performances by the re-which is much lower than the two companies at least gives us an dard. Which company has appeared

Although there is still a graph answers will show how popular research to be done on the splitter are abroad. This criterion between pollution of the splitter are abroad. This criterion and the dying forests, this as the ballet companies from the Bavaused as an alibi for doing not be ballet companies from the Bavause

It was important that there the Rhine.

which have not yet been fully be Bremen ballet company, on the environmental catastrophs dischand, is more popular. forests take preventive action, but the last three sensons, Reinlin the end, it was chapter Hoffmann and her young team pollution at the right that, a visited Paris, Brussels, London, West Germany had failed to a cook, Rome, The Hague and Dublin.

(Der Tagessplegel, 1854-1966, page 1966, page 1

dernisation possibilities.

being closed down.

sulphur content of smi

The Commissioner also pro

Commission will be providing

granting about DM7bn. . .

environmental research in

A further DM 10hn are eat

pole run by Susanne Linke, howepo will be subject to official and affiliated to any particular All measures must be undenty are and is thus dependent on tours is income. This makes it a special

In the draft version, cellings for the known pollutants it is seen are basically five companies with thermal performance. The West German regular trying to discover which are the large-scale furnaces serve stated successful (the sporadic appearant A limited operating liceal by the Freiburg, Heidelberg and granted for plants which has save to be approved of. The olds parts on here).

have to be examined to check Assignment for Insome cases, the plant will a transitional period of ten period notification of the guidelian Lurich Sprayer

Together with these suggesters was artist Harald Nägeli, the "Zujes announced the presentations in Sprayer", is to accept a special
the pollution of the atmospher.
Alongside quality targets for the support of the s

and of Visual Communication" in

medium-scale industrial industrial was given a suspended senten-The burning and disposal of with probation of eight months im-The burning and dispose coment after spraying matchstick is also to be regulated in an ECS coment after spraying matchstick disad way

years, Degeto chose 10,000 of them. international warrant for his greater research efforts in Furth at led to his apprehension by border During the coming weeks that on August 27 in Puttgarden. shown each day on German TV. ARD, the first channel, presented 262 films in 1982, the ZDF, the second channel 257, was placed under provisional support for about 40 research and the various (regional) third pro-

in Libeck and then released on a the town in which he is resident,

(Der Tagesaplegel, 23 September 1983)

cash save lating the ballet companies:

Financial benefits of a training tion of air pollution with an armchair assessment The top companies are as follows: the German Opera ballet company from

> company, the Cologne Dance Forum, the Stuttgart ballet company, and the Wuppertal Dance Theatre. If the number of tours over the past few years is taken as a yardstick, these companies represent West German bal-

Berlin, the Hamburg State Opera ballet

let "outside" of the Federal Republic. The Berlin German Opera ballet company, for example, put on 30 performances in the United States during the 1980/81 season.

The Hamburg company appeared 23 times in Holland, Belgium and South America during the same period.

The Cologne group managed 26 performances in Sweden, France, England, Holland and Switzerland. The Stuttgart company was runner-

up with 44 performances in Solia, the United States, Canada, Mexico and England. Pina Bausch and her Wuppertal com-

pany take a clear lead with 55 appearances in South America, Mexico, Italy, Israel, Holland and France. The frontrunners showed their

strength even more during the following The Berlin company had no guest performances at all, and the Cologne group only managed eight in Brussels, Gent, Ljubljana, Belgrade, Luxembourg

and Sofia. John Neumeler and his Hamburg company at least had 17 evening and 2 workshop matinée performances in ci-

West German TV companies.

DM65m at its disposal.

ses for films in the wake of new media

developments, it feels obliged to buy

This is a plausible argument. The

purchasing prices for films have inreas-

ed since the mid-seventies at a faster

rate than the general rate of inflation -

namely, from a average DM120,000 to

an average DM140,000, a fact pointed

out in Munich by the deputy manager

Of the 40,000 films selected over the

On average, four feature films are

The feature film boom on German

TV channels is unbroken. As Everschor

pointed out to a study group on broad-

of Degeto, Franz Everschor.

grammes 855.

now while the prices are still low.

tics such as Paris, Loningrad, Luxembourg and Lausanne. The Stuttgart ballet company, which made its way to Rome and Winterthur,

was supported in its success by the season's tour of South America (Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo, Montivideo).

However, those company's 24 performances still couldn't compete with the 35 performances by the Wuppertal group in Paris, Vienna, Australia and The Wuppertal Dance Theatre also

showed a lead for the 1982/83 season: 43 performances in London, Rome, Brussels, Parls and Milan, not to mention visits to France and Switzerland.

For the first time, however, the Hamburg company moves in close behind with 32 ballet evenings and three workshop matinées in New York, Paris and

The Cologne and Berlin companies still exhibit a meagre yield with two performances in Bucharest and four performances in San Antonio/Texas re-

The Stuttgart company really slipped down a peg. Marcia Haydee team recorded only fifteen performances in Prague, Salzburg and Paris.

Is this cause for concern? A changing trend? According to the press spokesman for the Stuttgart ballet company, Rainer Woihsyk, not at all.

He puts the slack period down to the lack of financial backing, which is particularly important to a large company like the Stuttgart one. Many invitations to perform, therefore, simply had to be

Rainer Wolhsyk refers to a certain curiosity gap with regard to the Hamburg company. The Stuttgart company is already known everywhere. Although this sounds plausible, two

(Stuttgarter Nachrichton, 10 September 1983)



Pina Bausch... clearly in the lead nu-(Photo: Hannes Kilian)

John Cranko's choreographies, which used to be the Stuttgart company's real crowd pullers, have now become general international property. Any ensemble that wants to be successful has to include them. You don't have to go to a guest performance to see them any lon-

A second reason may well be the failure of the Stuttgart company to develop new ideas and prevent the threateng disinterest of part of its audience,

If the announcements by the ballet management is to be believed, all this will change in the near future.

Maybe the Stuttgart performers will be in demand again, perhaps the financial problems will be solved.

Although a look in the mirror can present a slightly distorted image of reality it often triggers new ideas on how to change that image.

Hartmut Regilz

The squabbling about American film TV buys films L packages for the German TV audience, and the accompanying millionwhile (cheap) mark legal suit, has recently put the spotlight on the purchasing policies of stocks last The subsidiary of the ARD television company, for example, Degeto (Frank-

other reasons are just as valid.

furt) has not only been busy buying macasting history in Munich, "the films terial for presentation in the hear future, but "panic-buying" for the 1990s. are still right at the top of the populari-Each year is buys 180 feature films

ty ratings". from all over the world, just as many This wasn't always the case. The TV series and about 200 other TV profoundations were laid during the 1960s. Today, twelve per cent of total TV pro-

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Bild grammes are feature films. und Ton (Organisation for Picture and The series put on by the ARD and ZDF, Das Filmfestival (The festival of Sound) has an annual budget of films) and Der besondere Film (The In the face of expected price increa-

special film), have increased popularity. In a move away from the classic Hollywood or sentimental Heimat films (films produced in an idealised regional setting), the film editors wanted to see whether a blend of entertainment and quality could attract even more viewers; And attracted they were.

Even the third programmes, which used to be reserved for experimental film productions, many of them with: subtitles, now show first-rate material.

The viewers are being given more and more say in what is to be shown on TV. Heinz Rühmann can be seen alongside François Truffaut, Louis de Funes alongside Luis Bunuel.

The initiators of this move feel that they deserve the credit for improving the viewing figures for directors such as Ernst Lubitsch, Bernardo Bertolucci or Claude Chabrol.

The cat-and-mouse game between the

film and TV, the "feud between hostile brothers", is likely to continue now that the whole media structure, from cable TV to video, is changing.

The purchasing-policy problems are just a sign of these changing times.

Even countries rich in film tradition. such as Britain and Italy, are noticing a drop in standards. The effects take ionger before they are felt in the relatively inexperienced Federal Republic of Germany. The rarities from the more offbeat nations cannot fill the gap.

The big US companies are producing fewer and fewer films which have an ever-increasing budget.

Everschor, who was unwilling to go into great details on account of the ongoing negotiations for a film package. feels that it's better to go straight to the producer. Middlemen, such as the prosecuting party in the current legal dispute, Taurus Film Munich, should only be used if they can offer attractive film packages put together from diffe-

The Munich-based communications researcher, Wolfgang R. Langenbucher, tries to straighten the picture out somewhat by modifying the positive influence of TV on films.

Despite more leisure time, less people go to the cinema. If there was for some reason no TV, there would be a sharp increase in cinema-going.

Langenbucher feels that only the fact that the amount of leisure time has increased along with increasing TV viewing has saved the cinema and newspaper media from being displaced altogether.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 September 1983)

cd," she says.

Blackmall, vandalism and physical threats are common. Parents fear for the safety of their children.

Vandalism in schools has cost Hamburg DM14m over the past ten years. It costs North Rhine-Westphalia DM10m

Then there is the psychological damage to children.

The problem is worst in the huge big city schools where children and juveniles form Mafia-like gangs. Protection money is extorted. Those who resist get beaten.

The normal pranks of only one generation ago have turned into brutality and violence.

In Bochum, a 14-year-old recently stabbed a blackmailer of the same age because he was no longer able to pay the price. In this instance, Masia methods resulted in death.

Teachers, parents, psychologists and the police don't know how to cope. Many major high schools have introduced vigilante groups.

More parents accompany their children to school and pick them up afterwards. Psychological counselling centres are

trying to get to the root of the problem. One reason is constant violence on television and other media. The children want to try out what they see.

Experts in America, where drug addiction and violence in schools have been the main problem for years, also see a connection between this and the daily TV.

But this is probably not the only reason. The Psychological Counselling Centre in Disseldorf blames some of the violence on conflicts within the

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CHILDREN

Hooliganism, vandalism and violence in the playground

of the children had helped bring this

should try to preserve this very personal

Other schools have meanwhile fol-

lowed the Essen example. They now

permit the children to decorate their

classrooms and make them less imper-

After all, it is not the small rural

schools where violence and vandalism

The reason is quite simple: there is

no anonymity in villages and small

towns and the conduct of the individual

child does not go unnoticed by his

peers who thus exercise a "social con-

More and more parents now opt for

private day and boarding schools which

have experienced and unprecedented

boom in the past few years despite the

Though middle class parents find it

hard to raise the money, they consider

the hardship worthwhile. Their children

with their teachers and above all they

Children who live in constant fear

cannot be expected to perform well at

have small classes, personal contact

high cost of private education.

are not exposed to violence.

thrive but the huge, impersonal teach-

ing complexes of the big cities.

It was only natural that all of them

classroom, excessive scholastic demands and the lack of opportunity for self-realisation and self-assertion.

In the anonymous surroundings of a big school, children feel lost and discriented, which leads to a feeling of helplessness. This, in its turn, can easily turn into aggression.

The functional and efficient achool buildings lack the humanity young people need for their wellbeing and healthy

Classrooms are overcrowded, and there is excessive rivalry among the children. In most instances, the form teacher is no longer the person children can go to with their problems.

Even at home, most children and juveniles no longer find outlets for their spirit of adventure. They have little opportunity to develop and pursue new hobbies, and with many of these young people listlessness is the order of the

Yet even minor changes in everyday life at school could improve things, as demonstrated by an Essen school,

There, an entire school was permitted to decorate its ofassrooms as the children pleased.

The youngsters painted their classroom walls with pictures showing a jungle with animals, landscapes and street scenes

Every classroom suddenly had its personalised appearance and every one

Sigrid Latka-Jöhring (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 10 September 1983)

Foreigners' tiny tots exposed on the roads

Poreign children under five are involved in traffic accidents four times as often as German children in the same age group.

Their injuries tend to be more severe

than those of German children and the death rate is more than four times as

Of the 11 children who died in West Berlin traffic accidents in 1981, nine were children of foreigners.

This prompted West Berlin Senator for Economic Affairs and Transport Elmar Pieroth and the Berlin Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO), a workers' welfare organisation, to launch a pilot scheme to do something about it.

milar projects have been launched in Bochum and Frankfurt.

The results will later be used in the general traffic education of foreign chil-

Among the major points were behaviour in traffic and the teaching of traf-

Children were taken on excursion and meetings with their parents were

Failure? Negeticine school too you Most children statished especially
Charlotte Zillmann, of 640 some places
Munich. "We are all familiar

and often intelligent and us dren who are nevertheles a Siddeutsche Zeitung dish and psychologically me

"The point is not all divisions uses 130 doctors in value between 6 and 6.6 years flous parts of the world on continuous don't reach that supers, and their experiences turned out are aged between 6.7 and 7 a wide ranging.

"Children who are sented and their experiences turned out "Children who are sented and irreparable injustice," says and their experiences turned out they are 6 are in most a langkok, Dr. Prapa Wongphaet, is an irreparable injustice," says and their experience in the cases involve Germans. The speaks German who can look backers have picked up venereal disease—She has found that say have been referred to him through "school failures" she has building.

"school failures" she has his liftine.

with had high IQs.

She recommends not and thatsa's doctors face is people with to school "before it has have a problems...

through the anthropologically for the past five years, 55 people tant and irreplaceable playing died on Lusthansa flights. Most A school starter should be a under treatment for cardio-vascu-controlling his greaters affecters. They had flown without

controlling his spontaneous disorders. They had flown without keep moving, he should have ag medical advice.

cd from the pudgy shape of the fulthansa's head doctor, Dr Helmut the leaner shape of a your tid, suggested that people being if at all possible, he should the find for major cardiovascular disorlost all his milk teeth. But the should report this when booking, child should have a certain staff at ticket counters should try to staming and be able to concess the passengers volunteer the information in doubt, postpone, saping

If in doubt, postpone, where Zillmann, pointing to the Schools that operate on the statistic smallkely to be popular. Are ner's theory of a 7-year integration ask a somewhat shaky old not accept children before a or a pale woman in her 70s to restor that are If in doubt, postpone, sipt

The psychologist also are the discussion became heated when that children should be see issue of transporting patients who school in the spring and in the heart attacks was raised.

because this would be the be lightness guidelines prohibit tran-But what is to be done what is a heart attack. But they came has already started school to a der criticism, especially by American it turns out that his performs dors.

deteriorating as the year prope Frau Zillmann: "To slat " you need is more courage and mity when a child come by sarly two million children up to poor marks. Even adults don't the age of 15 have accidents in get top marks for their daylot of Germany each year. That is one The best response to poor at id in seven.

try to get to the bottom of it this includes only reported acci-

and to discuss with the child wats. The figure is more likely to be million, delegates to a doctors medy the situation."

Frau Zillmann herself by the sting in Munich were told, been successful with her tide than Jürgen Christen told the Gerven recipe which she calls its an Paediatric Society's meeting that This amounts to taking its of four or five accidents by the time of school for a while (wild for the was 15.

done on a doctor's or pythological thriston, head of the Lübeck Paedia-

cerfificate), taking him away and Clinie's research tearn, said 40 per re for a few weeks or even and the first of deaths in that age group are recreation and sport and the first an accidents. him to school and putuns

thiy per cent of accidents in which dren die are drowning, falls and used the method successfully

st year, 52,194 children up to age 3 and 64,169 aged between 15 and were involved in road accidents, sad tended break from school, the vacation atmosphere and art (Ac) figures.

Association

sions make the previous negative. The death figures were respectively riences with school fade. The death figures were respectively hope, the will to perform and an additional man in her book Begable fall was challed a man in her book Begable fall Christen expects that developments Christen expects that developments

ger (talented failures) published instead to an increase of nst Reinhardt Verlag, Music Philatel injuries to children.

(Numberger Nachschien, 17 Squares, The frequency of accidents rises with

They told the meeting about patients who had no problems with flying only two weeks after the attack. But they stressed that the duration and altitude of the flight are important.

In earlier years, domestic Lufthansa flights rarely flew higher than 8,000 metres (26,000 ft). But this is different now with 10,000 metres (33,000 ft) no rarity.

In the pressurised cabin of a jet, an altitute of 8,000 metres corresponds to a normal altitude of 2,200 metres (7,200

"Many passengers still believe that conditions in a pressurised cabin are the same as at sea level," Dr Baark told the meeting. The decision on whether to allow a heart attack victim to fly is to be made jointly by the patient's own doctor and a Lusthansa contract doctor.

Lufthansa spokesmen drew attention to the fact that International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICOA) guidelines lay down a six-wesk gap between heart attack and flight.

Patients who must have a permanent oxygen supply can now get this even on long flights thanks to the aviox oxygen bottle with replaceable cartridges. The device passed its acid test recently on a flight from Peking to Frankfurt and

Patients who have to be transported lying down can now make use of what is known as the medical compartment, a totally enclosed cabin with a sickbed.

There are no more fears that other passengers will be disturbed by sounds or smells coming from a sickbed. Lufthansa transported 700 "horizontal" passengers last year.

Problems of tropical medicine were dealt with at length, particularly malaria and the growing resistance of the disease to preventive medication.

On some flights to malarial areas, the cabin staff issued prophylactic pills to passengers who ignored the rule to start taking the pills two weeks before departure. But the practice had to be discontinued because it was not allowed. Armin Ganser

(Süddeutsche Zeltung, 15 September 1983)

Doctor explains agony behind pain research

ittle is known about pain despite Lithe fact that it is a sensory perception just like hearing or seeing, Professor Burkhart Bromm told the seventh annual meeting of the European Neurology Society.

A thousand doctors and scientists from many parts of the world came to Hamburg for the meeting.

Professor Bromm works with a pain research group at the Hamburg University clinic at Eppendorf Hospital.

The team has a big advantage because of the many research centres at the hospital, he said. This means that researchers and practising doctors could work more easily together.

Professor Bromm mentioned the ethical problems involved with pain research. Anybody doing research in this field must inflict pain. But ethical grounds made it difficult with both man and animal.

Experiments with volunteers were however, taking place world-wide. They were conducted under strictly ethical considerations and involved only relatively minor pain.

The latest research results showed that pain causes changes in the brain currents measured by electroencephalographs (EEC).

"These pains and their severity can be accurately measured by the picture an BEC provides," he said.

This could help in the treatment of people suffering from chronic pain and enable doctors to determine the effectiveness of painkillers.

Pain measurements could also help doctors decide whether or not to operate on a patient to provide relief.

It should also be possible to find answers to such questions as whether men are really more sensitive to pain than women, whether blondes suffer more than brunettes or white people more than coloureds.

"Pain has many components, among

Professor Roland Gaedeke of the

Freiburg University Paediatric Clinic

emphasised the frequency of what he

These accidents differed from the

Stressing the responsibility of adults.

He conceded, however, that the man-

He said that 87 per cent of the re-

them rational and emotional ones that science should examine," said Professor Bromm. But the measuring of brain waves, an approach that could soon lead to reliable indications about the severity of a particular pain is only one aspect because pain goes beyond something that can be measured in terms of "volt" or "ampere". Pain also comes in different "colours", he said.

Scientists the world over are now working on a pain dictionary. They hope that this will help them to classify it through such terminology as "burning", "stabbing", "cutting", "drilling", 'repulsive", "pleasant", "intense" or weak".

What makes this type of pain scale difficult to apply is the fact that the severity of pain differs from one part of the body to the other. The closer to the head, the more severe, said Professor

The Hamburg researchers are also delving into the physical reactions to pain, using such criteria as rising or falling blood pressure, widening of the pupils and paleness along with the fact that, given certain stress situations, the body can temporarily refuse to register pain at all - as in the case of some massive injuries.

The reason for this is assumed to be the excretion of endorphines, a morphia-like substance supplied by the

(Die Welt, 15 September 1983)

Traffic risk

Continued from page 12

project have now issued an interim re-

A preliminary analysis showed that the parents of foreign children must be more intensively included in traffic edu-

Senator Pieroth said that the available traffic education material was inadequate and that new ways of presenting information to foreigners must be

Videotapes could be made available through rental shops or shown in recreational facilities for foreigners.

He said that the experiment had shown that the decisive element in traffle education was parental cooperation and that even the soundest of educational projects in day care centres were no substitute for the parents' example.

Foreign parents reticent to take an active part in traffic education. He attributed this to the parents' own difficulty in coping with metropolitan traffic. .

All people who collaborated in the project were in favour of continuing the

Representatives of AWO and the Road Safety Council deplored the fact that neither the Senate nor the Bonn Labour and Social Affairs Ministry have so far pledged any further funds.

They also deplored the fact that research into the reasons why the children of foreigners are more accident-prone than German children has not been progressing.

The Berlin Senate paid for one-third of the experiment. The other two-thirds were paid by the Bonn Labour and Soclal Affairs Ministry and the Road Safety Council.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 24 September 1983)

Axel Springer Verlag AG DIE WELT WELTam SONNTAG WELT SONYIAG lch möchte in Deutschland eine Immobilien-/ Kapitalien-Anzeige veröffentlichen. Bitte machen Sie mir ein Angebot für "Die Große Kombination" I am interested in real estate/ investment advertising in Germany. Please make me a quotation for "The Great Combination" Je voudrais publier en Allemagne une annonce immeubles/Capitaux. Faites moi une proposition pour la «Grande Combinaison»

The experiment involved about 350 children from AWO kindergartens and from six municipal day care centres. Si-

The aim was to provide parents and kindergarten teachers of pre-school children with practical aids for traffic education and to test the effectiveness of the educational material of the Children's Traffic Club.

next lower class.

dreds of "failures."

The psychologist stresse

"The change of environment

fic rules through toy vehicles.

Senator Pieroth and members of the Continued on page 13

children

the children's age while the risk of death diminishes with ago.

Skull fractures, concussion and broken bones are the most common accident results with older children. Younger ones are hurt mostly by poisoning

ce that children are in as much danger Turks, those less well off, and children more serious.

measures for these groups. Professor Joest Martinius of the Munich-based Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, confirmed the accident prone nature of specially and psychologically disadvan-

children whose cerebral development is impaired before the accident also run a higher risk.

injured a year

The Lübeck researchers have eviden-

Christen wants special preventive

Professor Martinius stressed that

called bagatelle accidents among small children: For every fatal accident there are 40 accidents requiring hospitalisation, 100 to 200 requiring medical treatment and about 1,000 that call for no professional treatment. fatal ones only regarding the severity of the injury but not regarding their cau-

at home or during leisure time as on the road. Foreigners' children, especially brought up by single parents were more accident-prone and their accidents were

'Three million'

Professor Gaedeke said that it was up to them to eliminate sources of danger. It is also they, he said, who quently responsible for putting danger into a child's path by, for instance, planting poisonous bushes for decorative purposes.

in-the-street finds it difficult to recognise daily living. spondents in one survey knew next to nothing about the polsonous properties of some household items. Two-thirds taged children. tought that the hydrocarbons contained

in certain detergents were harmless. Karl Stankiewitz (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 September 1983)

Estoy înteresado en publicar en Alemania un anuncio sobre inmobiliarias/inversiones de capital. Sirvaso remitirme información detallada sobre «la Gran Combinación» Desejo publicar um anúncio imobiliário/de capital na Alemanha. Solicito uma oferta para «A Grande Combinação». Desidero pubblicare in Germania una inserzione nel settore immobili/Capital Gradirei ricevere un'offerta della «Grande Combinazione» Name/Firma Name/Firm: Nom/Maison: Nombre/razon social: Nome/Firma: Nome/Ditta: Anschrift: Address; Adresse:

Hans Müller . . . a long march,

German, Hans Müller from Düs-A seldorf, has been made a member of China's People's Congress, the nation's parliament.

The People's Congress has several thousand members who are appointed rather than elected. It is not so much the general assembly but the various committees that have a certain leeway in putting forward recommendations, though even the committees can make no policy decisions.

Visitors to Peking who take the trouble to climb a small hill just north of the "Forbidden City" (the Imperial Palace) will look down on a rather ordinary looking residential area that in no way betrays the fact that it has been set aside for China's VIPs.

One of the residents there is strongman Deng Xlaoping; and only a stone's throw away, behind a red lacquered wooden door, lives Hans Müller in a rather large house (as houses in China go). The inner courtyard has been artfully stylised into a Japanese garden - the work of Müller's Japanese wife.

The living room with its Chinese furniture is sparsely decorated with Asian

Speaking haltingly, like somebody who finds it difficult to talk about himself, Hans Müller says he ultimately owes his membership in the People's Congress to Hitler, from whom he fled to China. But he is far from an ordinary

Born in Düsseldorf in January 1915 while his father was at the front, Müller would probably still be living there if the Nazis had not been swept to power

His father was a Jew, so Müller was not allowed to go to university. So he went to Basel, in Switzerland, in the autumn of 1933 and enrolled at the medi-

"I didn't think Hitler would stay in power for more than a couple of months," he says.

In January 1939, when Hitler had already gobbled up Czechoslovakia and Müller had just received his medical degree, he came to realise that there was little likelihood of any resistance against the Nazis in Europe.

He decided to go somewhere who Hitler was still being fought. But since the Spanish Civil War was almost over, this left him with China, which was still fighting against Japan, an Axis power.

Through friends, he managed to establish contact with Mao's army, and a little while later he boarded a French ship in Marseilles to sail to Hong Kong. "It was a pleasant three-week voyage," he says.

It took months by ship, train and lorry to get from Hong Kong to the Chinese army, But the army he wound up with was Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang.

ACHIEVEMENTS

A German at the court of the mandarins

They tried to lure the young doctor into joining their own Red Cross, but Müller was revolted by the corrupt Kuomintang officer corps.

Although they kept a close watch on him, he managed to get away and eventually reached Yennan where Mao's troops had their headquarters. His arrival caused a sensation.

Nobody cared much about ideology in those days. As Müller sees it looking back on that time, "all that mattered was that I was against Hitler, I myself was not interested in politics, except that I didn't like Hitler."

He started off working in a Yennan hospital but found this work "too peaceful". He asked to be sent to the front.

This meant another journey by lorry, on horseback or on foot across the Yellow River and through the Japanese lines before reaching the liberated areas in the mountains.

Müller, who had brought his surgical kit with him from Switzerland, was appointed army surgeon.

He had to operate under the worst of conditions, mostly working in peasant huts. His assistants and orderlies were II to 14-year-old boys, most of them orphaned by looting Japanese troops.

The hardships would have been unbearable to anybody who did not see a deeper meaning behind them.

The food consisted mainly of millet and a bit of vegetables on high days and holidays. -

There were thousands of wounded and hundreds of thousands died. Mao's army was so poorly equipped

that it usually cost two lives to capture One day, Müller was caught in a Japaneso ambush. He managed to save

his skin but lost his surgical kit. He fled and fell ill with typhoid and dysentery. This was compounded by poor food and headquarters decided to

order him back to Yennan. It was there that Mao invited him to

Müller: "He sat almost silently, leaving the talking to me. He wanted to know exactly where I came from, what thought about the war - both in China and in Europe. It was always I who had to do the talking."

At that time he also met Deng Xiaoping, with whom he frequently played bridge after the war.

Deng was the political commissar of 300,000-man division which was in Müller's medical care.

It was Müller who taught Deng bridge and the two neighbours still play a game from time to time.

They were both heros of the revolution and victims of the cultural revolution. But Müller's lot was somewhat casior than that of Deng Xiaoping. When the cultural revolution came he - a professor by then - stayed aloof and

survived it without humiliation. Since Müller's original intention was to stay only until the war against Hitler was over, he tried to enlist American help in getting home in 1945.

But the Americans barred the doctor of Mao's Red Army from his home

He nevertheless left the army. He was given two horses and one man as an escort and set off on the long trek home via Russia.

They were under way for months, getting almost as far as Inner Mongolia - constantly forced by enemy troops to make detours.

In the end, his Chinese friends no longer found it hard to talk him into staying after all - at least until the victory over the Nationalist troops.

The victory came in 1949. But until then he had had to run from the enemy time and again. On one occasion, he was joined by a Japanese nurse, un Imperial Army straggler.

"She captured me," says Müller wryly of his wife.

By 1949 he had spent ten years fighting with Mao's troops, becoming fluent in Chinese in the process. His friends asked him to stay and help build up the ravaged nation.

He stayed for what he thought at the time would be "a little while longer," first as the director of a hospital and later as professor of medicine. He became a Chinese citizen in 1951,

and from then on he was given one office after another. He was appointed dean of a medical school at the age of

He had two children: a son and a daughter.

In 1960, he collupsed from overwork. One year later, he was back at work in charge of Peking's Medical School, an office he still holds.

Though Müller joined the Commu-

nist Party at one point, idea, mained alien to him.

He views China's posting

Today, nobody goes hung But he is realistic comp that China has a long wayton Liamburger & Abendblatt He expects the mechan

furning and the development of cient industry to take a longic the world that Kathe Kruse created cient industry to take a longic the world that Kathe Kruse created problems to be overcome in

nese. "My nose is too big forth

It is the big noses and ket his her talent art or skilled handi-peans that have niways made in Opinions vary. In the opinion of se laugh at them.

The question of whether is handlwork.

The question of whether is landwork.

The question of whether is landwork.

I this is a judgment that may have against Hitler was worth it is influenced by injured vanity. Protime. Thinking about it for a second was a painter and answers in his ponderous was a painter and dering the circumstances under the for for shown. Priedrich Nietzsche for him for a bust model.

I cft Germany I could hardly the invented plastic stage setting. And ed anything better. I'm said is also a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was anything him the said as a period about his childhood ing to keep running from the land with many unknown draw
Ulick is

jectively, conceding that and cades after liberation it reasis. The incredible But this, he says, must be the incredible light of what the old China. It is impossible to describe puppet world tions he found when he find Käthe Kruse China. At that time, he says, to pectancy was 25 years. Reference from hunger were lining these Today, nobody goes hunger.

He also stresses that are the nothing: the phantasy world of

problems to be overcome in the phantasy world of field, where he has a cerain that the Kruse's own life, ironically, Modern medicine is to apply a some ways the very opposite. She China, and the nation will although 100 years ago as Katharina fall back on traditional back in in Breslau, the illegitimate for many years to come, he say there of a poor Silesian seamstress.

Even though he has now he an adult she deliberately lived member of the Chinese Proper is man out of wedlock as a protest gress, he does not think the six social attitudes of the time. She been recognised as a full few act many until her third child was ness. "My nose is too his further."

in later years he became merely usband of Kathe Kruse".

Meteorological stations is the talents of his almost 30 year the wife; when the first daughter, asked for a puppet in 1905, he and to buy one. "Make yourself in he said to his wife. had himself taken the trouble to

he Kruse did exactly that. She



It wasn't her first success in the world of the arts. As a 17-year-old actress she had appeared on the stage under the stage name of Helga Somin.

But the pull of the handicraft must have been stronger. In 1910 she took part in a competition run by the Berlin department store Tietz. Her puppets enraptured not only the judges but also the Berliners who came to look at the entries. It was clear how Kathe Kruse's life was to change.

She set up shop in a small town called Bad Kösen, near Naumburg in what today is East Germany, where she lived with her seven children.

Every puppet was made by hand. Each had real hair, wore typical cloth-ing and above all, all had distinctive facial expression.

She placed great value on facial expressions. Her youngest son, Max, a well-known writer of children's books, writes in a newly released book how almost every night his mother would go into the deserted workshop to look for

Facial expressions were the important thing. She would fasten notes to the puppets with instruction about what alterations were to be made.

"She doesn't laugh sweetly enough," or "she looks as if she has a pain in the stomach," or "she stares lifelessly". This very precision is reputed to be

the reason why the puppets won prizes at world exhibitions in Barcelona and Paris, why Queen Elizabeth had one as a child, and why Caroline Kennedy, daughter of the assassinated President Kennedy also had one. Kennedy was given the puppet by Chancellor Adenauer in 1963 when he visited Germany.

Puppets have not come from Bad Kösen for a long time. In 1950, the production plant was taken over by the East Germans as the people's works to produce "real Käthe Kruse puppets" for export throughout the East Bloc.

Käthe Kruse moved to Donauworth in 1952. There she built a new workshop which is now run by two of her daughters, Sophie and Hanna.

The woman who gave her name to the puppers died in 1968. "Words from the heart are a world language," she once said, as she spoke about the success of her puppets. "This talk is international. The puppet is proof of that."

Horst Schüler (Hamburger Abendblatt, 17 September, 1983)

Help en route from jail to freedom

Women who are released from jail generally find the going tougher than men in the same position. Most women find it more difficult to make contacts' socially and they are more ashamed of having been imprisoned.

The city of Frankfurt runs a refuge to try and make the adjustment process easier. Its success rate since it was established in 1967 has been astounding.

Four hundred released women have been through the refuge. The relapse rate is only five per cent compared with a national rate of between 50 and 60 per

The refuge centre is a converted shop. It is a place where women can go and talk over their problems both with other former prison inmates or with the staff, who are skilled in various fields.

Work does not end after a normal working day. Staff make follow up visits in the evenings to see if the women are managing to handle their new life.

Many of the released women find, perhaps for the first times in their lives. that the refuge gives them a reliable contact without making moral judge-

One staff member said that first contact is normally made in prison six months before release. By the time the big day is due, the relationship has developed into one of trust.

The day of release is both the fulfilment of a wish and a moment of crisis. Anxieties mount. How will they react coming from a world with few responsibilities to one with many?

A refuge worker explains: "It is not only a matter of material things like a place to work and a place to live. It is important that they work out an attainable plan to live by after release."

Relapse is most likely immediately after release. The refuge workers try to nip the problem in the bud. Each woman should be seen each day. Few are able to go straight off to live in a stable environment.

Psychological and social help is given. But the main help is practical. The aim is to get the women to help themselves.

Few, explained the worker, could be allowed to make their way through red tape unaided. They tended to have dificulties dealing with officialdom.

Approaching landlords was an uncomfortable experience. There was the ever present feeling that "decent people" were given preference.

All this involved more work for refuge workers. They must spend more time helping out.

Staff take a strong personal interest in cases. They are prepared without fuss or bother to give up free evenings to see, for example, if a former charge has kept clear of trouble after staying off drugs for a year.

Drug addicts are the biggest problem. They are only looked after at the refuge if they take a cure. The incidence of drug-related offences among women is on the increase.

The refuge is run by the State of Hesse, the city of Frankfurt, and social welfare authorities.

Sylvia Bergmann (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 September 1983)

handkerchief filled with sawdust faults in the finished puppets. potato for the head to create her puppet. The enthusiasm of her ther, made Kathe realise that she ispecial talent.



supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new refered works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequent and Gartzke-Baensch after two years

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Aid worker reflects on lessons of her two Caribbean years

dere in Germany could I identify so closely with work?" asked n aid worker in the Domincan Reic in the Caribbean.

Working with people there is an exace," She used her knowledge of a administration to help a that it will be difficult to adjust to a Germany again.

Tan Gartzke-Baensch is one of 200 en aid workers of the German dement service (DED). There are women in the service now than were. In 1971, women comprised per cent of German aid workers. year, fewer than 25 per cent are.

his is because women are overwheland supplyed in traditional female such as nursing or teaching. In the

the demand is constantly growing to people in technical fields. In Ger-

many, relatively, few women are experienced in technical fields.
Frau Gartzke-Baensch: "I had to

fight for almost a year to be recognised as a competent advisor." She says women must often do more than men in order to get recognised. She and her husband went to the Do-

minican Kabubiic III 1981, I to work on agricultural projects. Her husband was qualified for tech-

nological training. She was trained in business adminis-

At the beginning, the villagers went only to her husband for advice: "Because of this, I made a point of appearing alone to talk to people or at the courses I ran I won confidence to the point where they came to me for advice as a matter of course."

Colleagues from other parts of the Dominican Republic reported similar problems.

Frau Gartzke-Baensch's work was

aimed at helping the women to learn to run the cooperative themselves.

Ten years ago, 30 women in the village (population:200) set about working together producing peanuts to increase their income. What was lacking was material support and the basic knowledge of running such an enterprise. So Frau Gartzke-Baensch ran regular courses in administration.

It is exceptional in DED that a women has the chance to work with her husband. In only one country are there more women than men workers: in Yemen, where there are 14 out of a force of 25.

The reason is that women doctors are needed. Women of Yemen are not allowed to be examined by male doctors. At the DED centre in Berlin, a lot of

thought has been given towards the de-

clining number of women in the service.

A women's group within DED is trying to increase awareness of the problem. Because men decide programmes and carry out most of the work in most development lands, the needs of women in these nations is often not fully apprecisted. Yet women found it much easier. dealing with the women of developing lands, said Frau Gartzke-Baensch.

Winnie Sträter (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 17 September 1983)